





(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)











SATURDAY MORNING.

MAKES BRITISH  
CUT RED TAPE.Wireless System  
Scores on Marconi.

Postponed.

Thompson Causes Committee  
to Change Attitude.

PULLEN-SYSTEM VICTORY.

DANCING BEAR  
BADLY NEEDED.CALIFORNIA SOCIETY OF ILLINOIS  
IN SEARCH OF ONE.Old-Time Street Musician Is Also  
Wanted As Attraction for Second  
Annual Dinner on the Date of  
Marshall Day, Commemorating  
Discovery of Gold in West.CHICAGO BUREAU OF THE  
TIMES, Jan. 10.—[Exclusive Dis-  
patch.] What has become of the old-  
time street musician and the dancing  
bear? This is the question being  
asked by members of the California  
Society of Illinois who are hunting for  
a real live bruin. It is wanted as an  
attraction for the second annual din-  
ner to be held by the society in the  
Hotel La Salle, on Friday evening,  
January 24.F. V. Fisher, manager of the bu-  
reau of lectures of the Panama-Pa-  
cific International Exposition, will  
talk and show moving pictures of  
scenes in San Francisco and San  
Diego.Miss Mabel Riegleman of the Chi-  
cago Grand Opera Company, who is a  
daughter of California, will sing  
"We Are All for California—Califor-  
nia for All," written by W. L. ("Bill")  
Jones, a Californian. J. M. Stude-  
baker of South Bend, Ind., an hon-  
orary member of the society, and an  
original "Forty-niner" will speak on  
"Hangtown."California products will be dis-  
tributed as souvenirs, and California  
songs and original compositions will  
adorn the banquet hall.HELD RESPONSIBLE FOR WRECK AT  
CORNING, N. Y., AND CONDUCT IS  
CALLED OUTSIDE AGAINST UNION.ALBANY (N. Y.), Jan. 10.—The  
engineer had been drinking the night  
before and slept less than three hours,  
hence the wreck on the Delaware,  
Lackawanna and Western Railroad  
at Corning, N. Y., last Independence  
Day in which forty persons lost their  
lives and seventy-five others were in-  
jured. The State Public Service Com-  
mission so declared today after a care-  
ful investigation.William H. Schroeder, the engineer,  
thus accused, was indicted for man-  
slaughter in Steuben county, but not  
brought to trial. The indictment was  
dismissed upon the motion of the  
District Attorney.The primary cause of the wreck, "was  
the failure of Engineer Schroeder to  
observe signals. The train into which  
he ran was protected by a full stop  
signal, 250 feet east of the rear of the  
train, by a flagman 250 feet east and  
by a caution signal nearly  
450 feet east. All three signals were  
disregarded."The investigation developed that  
the engineer had disregarded the duty  
of taking proper rest before attempt-  
ing to run the train. He acknowledged  
drinking the evening before the acci-  
dent.The action of the engineer should  
be considered as much an offense  
against the Brotherhood of Locomo-  
tive Engineers, of which he is a mem-  
ber, as against the railway and the public.His Stomach Troubles Over:  
Mr. Dyspeptic, would you not like  
to feel that your stomach troubles  
were over, that you could eat any  
kind of food you desired without in-  
jury? That may seem so unlikely to  
you that you do not even hope for an  
ending of your trouble, but permit us  
to assure you that it is not altogether  
impossible. If others can be cured  
permanently, and thousands have  
been, why not you? John R. Barker  
of Battle Creek, Mich., is one of them.  
He says, "I was troubled with heart-  
burn, indigestion and liver complaint  
until I used Chamberlain's Tablets,  
then my trouble was over." [Adver-  
tisement.]BARKER'S Dry Gin will please your guests.  
It is recognized for refined  
and delicate flavor.

The Great War.

PEACE PENDULUM  
WABBLES AGAIN.Turkey Clings to Hope of  
Saving Adrianople.Roumania's Attitude Gives  
Excuse for Delay.Action by European Powers  
May Be Next Move.[BY CABLE AND A. P. TO THE TIMES.]  
LONDON, Jan. 10.—The pendulum  
of peace in the Balkans swings be-  
tween the fall of Adrianople and  
action by the powers of Europe. Both  
Turkey and the allies have been un-  
responsive to the advice of friendly  
offers, and pressure by which the  
powers have attempted to bring the  
conflicting parties to terms over  
Adrianople. Compromises by which  
the "holy city" neither would be  
separated entirely from Turkey, nor  
ceded entirely to Bulgaria have been  
refused by both sides.Turkey's hopes of saving Adria-  
nople undoubtedly have been revived  
by the threatening attitude of Rou-  
mania. It is believed in the quar-  
ters that Roumania's stand is backed  
by Austria.The ambassadorial conference met  
today but it was announced that no  
important decision had been reached.  
The ambassadors would not confirm  
reports that a naval demonstration  
had been planned as a last resort to  
influence Turkey.THREAT TO WITHDRAW.  
Turkey's threat to withdraw her  
peace delegates next week if the al-  
lies refuse to reduce their demands  
is not taken seriously by the ambassa-  
dors. The allies have made a counter  
threat that they will give all neces-  
sary notice of a termination of the  
present armistice if the Turkish dele-  
gates withdraw.The hope that the dinner given last  
night by French Ambassador Cambon  
would give an opening for friendly  
conversations between the rival dele-  
gates leading to the end of the Greek  
lock, proved fruitless as the dinner  
was described as a cold and stiff af-  
fair.M. Venizelos and the other Greek  
delegates are up in arms against any  
serious attempt to prevent Greece  
from acquiring the Turkish islands.  
They say their indignation over this  
phase of the situation has been aug-  
mented by the knowledge that the  
initiative for keeping the islands away  
from Greece had come from Italy,  
which Greece considered its supporter  
in the triple alliance.After outlining the claims of  
Greece to the islands, which he says  
were entirely Greek and had main-  
tained their nationality through cen-  
turies of oppression by enormous sac-  
rifices to keep intact their national  
characteristics, one of the Greek dele-  
gates said:"The only phrase thus far ventured  
as a kind of justification for refusing  
the islands to Greece is that Greece  
cannot possess all the islands on ac-  
count of the equilibrium in the Medi-  
terranean. This equilibrium never  
can exist while one territory belong-  
ing to our race is bathed by the sea  
under foreign dominion. The Chris-  
tian powers will have to employ their  
dreadnoughts and their cannon to  
drive out the Christian Greeks from  
their own islands and hand them back  
to the horrors and tyranny of the  
Turks."APPEALS TO AMERICA.  
"Will the civilized world allow such  
an outrage? Would not America, the  
land of freedom, where so many of  
our brethren have migrated, protest?  
That is what we will see.""One thing is sure, no King of  
Greece and no Greek Premier will  
put his signature to a treaty contain-  
ing among its clauses the abandon-  
ment of these islands. For the King  
it would mean abdication. As for  
Premier Venizelos, he never could re-  
turn home."The Greek delegates say then can-  
not imagine Italy is acting in her  
own interest regarding the islands,  
and suspect she is seeking to please  
Germany or Russia. Germany is sup-  
posed to aspire to a part of Asia Minor  
and Russia has had a long standing  
desire to be master of the Darda-  
nells.BARKER'S Dry Gin assists the kidneys, re-  
stores their power and will keep you  
young.

APPLE SAUCE DUNNE LIKES.

It Also Appeals to Baby McLean,  
and Wife of Illinois Governor Here-  
with Gives the Recipe.[BY WIRELESS LINE TO THE TIMES.]  
CHICAGO BUREAU OF THE  
TIMES, Jan. 10.—[Special Dispatch.]  
Hotel chefs and mothers today de-  
clared apple sauce—the kind mother  
used to make—to be the simplest  
dessert to cook.Mrs. Edward F. Dunne, the wife of  
the newly-elected Governor of Illinois,  
gave a recipe for the dessert which  
so strongly appeals to Winson Walsh  
McLean, the \$100,000,000 baby, who  
is hurrying to Florida from Washing-  
ton on a special train with a cook and  
five nurses.The Governor's wife recipe follows:  
"Secure solid apples, green if possible;  
peel the skin close, and core. Slice  
thin. Boil in water, just covering,  
for ten minutes. Mash up and mix  
in about three-quarters of a cup of  
sugar to a quart of apples. Flavor  
with grated nutmeg or lemon peel.  
Serve cold."Grecian.  
HAS FORTUNE  
IN HER NOSE.CHICAGO GIRL IS IN GREAT DE-  
MAND BY ARTISTS.Raised it from a Snub in School  
by Means of Clothespins Until  
Now Its Perfect Contour Brings  
Fortunate Possessor Three Thou-  
sand Dollars a Year.[BY WIRELESS LINE TO THE TIMES.]  
CHICAGO BUREAU OF THE  
TIMES, Jan. 10.—[Special Dispatch.]  
Edna Paulsen, a 17-year-old girl who  
lives with her mother at No. 3349  
West Monroe street, is making a for-  
tune out of her nose. Artists all the  
way between Paris and other points of  
the globe are asking for copies of its  
contour."In school," Miss Paulsen said, "my  
nose was an offense among the noses  
of my companions. I used to put  
clothespins on it to make it grow  
like other noses. Then an artist 'dis-  
covered' me and now my nose is  
worth \$3000 a year."THE CELTIC INFLUENCE.  
"My nose is said to be Roman. I  
know why it became so, because my  
parents are the stock that might legiti-  
mately be expected to have unusu-  
ally large noses. In the usual Chicago nose  
the Celtic influence predominates. A  
nose to be a proper nose in school  
ought to turn up at the end instead  
of hanging down. My nose proved others  
to say I belonged to the tribe of Abra-  
ham. It made me cry sometimes.  
Then it was a bony and singularly at-  
tractive nose.""That was only three years ago. I  
met an artist when I was only 15  
years old. He told me my nose was  
a world-beater.""Soon I was in demand because of  
my nose—the nose that had caused me  
so much trouble in school. I no  
longer bother with clothespins. My  
nose is in demand—that is, photo-  
graphs of it are in demand. I am  
compensated, on my possession of  
such a rare nose."She says if she could accept the of-  
fer from abroad she could easily earn  
\$10,000 "on her nose," as she put it.  
Her mother, however, has a different  
view of it. She regrets that her  
daughter possesses an unusual nose.  
She calls her a "bony" and says at-  
tention such as she has received from  
artists tends to make a young girl  
vain.YEAR FOR EMBEZZLEMENT.  
New York Skyrocket Financier  
Gets Light Sentence for Larceny of  
Twenty-seven Thousand Dollars.[BY A. P. DAT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]  
NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—Joseph G.  
Robin, skyrocket financier, was sen-  
tenced today to serve one year in the  
penitentiary at Blackwell's island for  
the larceny of \$27,000 from the Wash-  
ington Savings Bank, of which he was  
an officer.His light sentence was due largely to  
the aid which Robin had given in  
prosecuting Charles H. Hyde, former  
City Chamberlain, and William J.  
Cummins, in connection with transac-  
tions with the defunct Carnegie Trust  
Company. Both Hyde and Cummins  
were convicted.Robin has been twenty-two months  
in the Tombs since his indictment.  
There were eight indictments against  
him, and he pleaded guilty to one.  
The other seven were dismissed to-  
day.

**INTERNATIONAL MARITIME LINES**

**ATLANTIC SERVICES**  
Firmly established—Southampton.  
Philadelphia—Quebec—Liverpool.  
New York—London Direct.

**RED STAR**  
London, Paris via Dover—Antwerp.

**WHITE STAR**  
Firmly established—Southampton.  
New York—Quebec—Liverpool.  
Boston—Quebec—Liverpool.

**WINTER CRUISES**  
Riviera, Italy, Egypt.  
Via Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Monaco.  
"ADRIATIC" \* "CEDRIC"  
The Largest Mediterranean Steamers.  
Jan. 21, Feb. 13, March 4.

**PANAMA CANAL**  
WEST INDIES—SOUTH AMERICA.  
"Laurentic" \* "Meganitic"  
Two Largest, Newest, Finest in Trade.  
JAN. 2, FEB. 13, MARCH 4.  
25 and 30 Days, \$125 and Upward.  
Secure Reservations and Tickets Through Our Los Angeles Agents.

PACIFIC COAST AGENCY, 219 Geary St., San Francisco, opposite St. Francis Hotel.

**Cherry Blossom Season  
IN JAPAN**

**Two Spring Tours - 1913**  
FROM SAN FRANCISCO

March 1, 66 days, \$610 || March 15, 73 days, \$665

Fare is inclusive—First-class Travel, March, Transfer, Night Sleeping, Tips  
and Conductor in Japan.

Each party limited to twelve members.  
Illustrated descriptive booklet free on request.

**THOS. COOK & SON**  
515 SOUTH SPRING ST.

Paris—London—Rotterdam.  
Twin-Screw Sailings Tuesday,  
10 A. M.

1st New Amsterdam.....Jan. 31  
2nd Nordland.....Jan. 31  
3rd Hyndam.....Feb. 4  
4th Potsdam.....Feb. 11  
5th VIA BOULOGNE, S. M.  
PLYMOUTH AND BOU-  
LOGNE, Hugh H. Rice Co., with Security  
Trust and Savings Bank. Thos. Cook & Son,  
215 & 217 St. Germain-American Savings  
Bank, Steamship Department.

**West Indies Panama  
Round South America**

Largest, Fastest and Finest Steamers on the  
East and West Coasts of South America.  
For illustrated literature apply to:  
The Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.,  
The Pacific Steam Navigation Co.,  
Hugh H. Rice, Steamship Dept., Security  
Trust & Savings Bank, Los Angeles, Cal.  
Or any other U.S. Ticket Agent.

**Males**  
GOOD GOODS  
341-343-345 S. BROADWAY  
IN THE HEART OF THE SHOPPING DISTRICT.

**To \$22.50 Coats \$13.69**  
Johnny and Full Length . . .

Women's and misses' full length coats of fancy tan and black or  
brown flaked materials. Others in plain shades of navy blue, Co-  
penhagen, red, tan and a few black. Collars neatly trimmed with  
buttons, fancy braid and broadcloth. The collection contains a  
number of Johnny coats in reversible plaid lined materials bound  
with tailors' braid; high adjustable collars. Coats worth to \$22.50.  
Special today, \$13.69.

**\$12.50 Long Coats \$5.69**

A limited number of full length coats, in sizes from 16 to 36.  
Made of extra good grade black kersey and poodle chevrot.  
Semi-fitted styles with plain tailored notch collars or with  
large lapels; many of the coats lined to the waist. Well  
worth \$12.50. On special sale today for \$5.69.

**Navajo Auto Coats \$10**  
Splendid \$30 Values . . . . .

Handsome auto coats, made from the genuine Navajo blankets—  
the most beautiful novelty coat we ever sold for a price so low.  
The designs and colorings are extremely handsome and in variety  
with extra good grade black kersey and poodle chevrot.  
or in Robespierre collar styles, finished with stitched broadcloth.  
Coats that would be splendid values for \$30. Very special today  
for \$10.00.

**Johnny and Long Coats \$9.69**  
Values to \$19.50—Sale . . . . .

Fashionable coats in the season's most popular models. High grade  
garments at a price that is less than wholesale. Johnny and full  
length styles of novelty mixtures, in brown and tan and navy blue  
chinchilla coats, with gray collars and cuffs. A number of coats  
of splendid quality black and white block check materials. Many of fancy plaid coat-  
ings, in attractive colorings. Large storm and adjustable collars; some trimmed with  
braid and broadcloth. Values in the lot to \$19.50. Today, \$9.69.

**TAILORED WAISTS 89c**  
Well Worth \$1.50 . . . . .

White linen tailored waists, with cluster tucked fronts.  
Others fastened to one side and trimmed with stitched  
strapping. A number have embroidered fronts; laundered  
and soft Robespierre collars with fancy jabot; full length  
sleeves. All sizes. Waists worth \$1.50. Special today, 89c.

**LACE AND NET WAISTS \$1.73**  
Values up to \$4.00 . . . . .

Allover lace and net waists, in cream and ecru shades.  
Also chiffon waists in shades of navy blue, brown and  
gray, designed with vest effect and tucked shoulders.  
Some in high neck styles, with lace yokes, others with  
Robespierre collar. Waists worth to \$4. Today only \$1.73.

**GHIRARDELLI'S**  
is the ONLY  
**Ground Chocolate**

In the tropics of Trinidad, in the Dutch East  
Indies, and on the Gold Coast of Africa,  
skilled natives select the large, olive shaped, cocoa beans  
that form the basis of Ghirardelli's Ground Chocolate.

In the Ghirardelli factory these beans  
are scientifically carried through the pro-  
cess of roasting, grinding and mellow-  
ing which develops in the resulting pro-  
duct, the rich, aromatic cocoa flavor.  
With this is blended in perfect propor-  
tion, pure powdered sugar.

And now, with a cupful of boiling  
milk you are ready for a mild, flavory  
breakfast beverage—a healthful, eco-  
nomical, satisfying drink that knows  
no substitute and has no real imitator.  
Buy it by the three-pound tin—it costs  
less. Telephone the grocer NOW.

D. GHIRARDELLI CO.  
Since 1852

**HEAT!!**

Gas Heaters, \$1.50 Up.  
Air Tight Heaters, \$1.50 Up.  
Oil Heaters, \$2.95.  
Coal Heaters, \$6.50.

**HENRY GUYOT HARDWARE CO**  
227 S. Spring St.

**MALES**  
SELECT  
MAY 20, 1913

at the pure and delicious  
selection of the Bar  
all your drinks—NOW  
ALICE BREWING CO., Inc.

**DIAMONDS**  
GO TO  
**SIMPSON'S DIAMOND SHOP**  
443 S. BROADWAY

**Dr. W. F. Huddel** Reliable Dentist  
202 1/2 S. Broadway

**The Bootery** Smart Shoes for Women  
432 BROADWAY.

**Semi-Annual Sale**  
Krystal Co. Ladies'  
Tailoring now in progress.  
Third Floor, Orpheum Theater.

**Corsets and Corset Accessories  
Exclusively**

**Neocombs 533**  
CORSET SHOP

**DRINK AND DRUG TREATMENTS**  
**NEAL INSTITUTE**  
945 SO. OLIVE ST.  
Los Angeles, Cal.  
Home A4072 Broadway 4000







WILSON ON WAY TO WINDY CITY.  
To Talk to Commercial Club This Evening.  
No Decision Upon Any Subject, He Says.  
Merit, Not Political Service, to Count With Him.

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**INSIST ON MUNYON'S COLD REMEDY IT WILL CURE**  
Munyon's Cold Remedy Relieves that head, throat and lungs almost immediately. Checks fever, stops discharges of the nose, takes away all aches and pains caused by cold. It cures Grip, angustimate Coughs and prevents Pneumonia. Price 25 cents. All druggists.

**FRENCH CONSUL KILLS HIMSELF.**

**Health Causes Suicide of Rich Diplomat.**

**Leaves Note Telling of Love Affair With Woman.**

**His Farewell Is Also Apology for His Act.**

**PAINTER OF STREETS ARABS IS ILL FOR FIVE YEARS.**

**"Art Must Be Real" and "Every Picture Should Tell a Story," Is Maxim of Famous Dean Who Always Draws from Life, Never Relying on His Imagination.**

**MANY A BOY WILL GRIEVE.**

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**"Art Must Be Real" and "Every Picture Should Tell a Story," Is Maxim of Famous Dean Who Always Draws from Life, Never Relying on His Imagination.**

221 South Spring  
Broadway at Sixth

twice yearly

**Shirt Sale**

*Ho Silverwood*

**ARROWS Manhattans \$1 Monarchs**

**listen to Desire**

**—hurry— says Opportunity**

**—you need Shirts and Savings—**

**The Neckwear also flirts several Tantalizing Temptations.**

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—the home of Hart Schaffner & Marx fine Clothes—

twice yearly

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**SHOOS CASTRO BACK TO ELLIS.**

**BUT CIPHERANO HAS BEEN "TO" GOTHAM.**

**Venezuelan Sets Foot for the First Time in United States, Salutes the Statue of Liberty, Says He Likes New York and Goes to Island Again.**

**CHARGE "RARE BOOK" SWINDLE.**

**Federal Authorities Cause Arrest of Six Men in Chicago, New Orleans and Elsewhere.**

**NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—**Another chapter in the alleged "rare book" swindle was opened today with the announcement by the Federal authorities that warrants had been drawn for the arrest of six men in Chicago, New Orleans and other cities, charging fraudulent use of the mails. Word from Chicago told of the arrest there of William Young Conn Humes, book salesman; James Plunkett, publisher, and Edward J. McCardle, lawyer. Other warrants name William Beer, librarian of the Howard Memorial Library, New Orleans; William B. Sherwood, Syracuse, and Glen F. Farmer, believed to be in California. Farmer is one of twelve men now awaiting trial here for alleged swindling of Mrs. Emma Bird of Salt Lake City through a sale of "rare" books.

**CASE STILL PENDING.**

**Judge Holt upheld the contention of Dist. Atty. Wise that Castro's examination by the immigration authorities had not been completed, and for that reason the court had no authority to interfere. Castro's counsel held the examination had been completed. George G. Battle, counsel for Castro, declared his client had been denied the right to confer with counsel except in the presence of an immigration officer.**

**"No law in this country says that counsel shall not have access to his client without a government officer standing over him," commented Judge Holt. "Under these circumstances a man's detention certainly would be illegal."**

**Mr. Battle, in commenting tonight upon the ruling of the court, declared that Castro "had accomplished the objects for which the writ was issued."**

**CASTRO SUSTAINED.**

**"Judge Holt has distinctly ruled," he said, "that Gen. Castro shall be entitled to consult freely with his counsel and that the immigration authorities must proceed promptly and in a legal manner by a special board of inquiry to determine whether any just cause exists for excluding him from this country."**

**Castro set foot on United States soil today for the first time. In charge**

**Help Advertise California**

**by sending**

**The Times**

**Midwinter Number**

**To Friends in the East**

**This great special edition, which is Southern California's message to the world, recites the story of the sensational unfoldment of metropolitan Los Angeles, details golden opportunities in innumerable fields of endeavor for bread-winners and capitalists, and dwells at length upon the incomparable climatic and scenic attractions of Southern California.**

**Copies wrapped for mailing 10 cents each. With postage 15 cents. Advertising rates on request. Phone Main 48200, Home 10391. Address The Times, New Times Building.**

**Nearly 200 pages of concise succinct, encyclopaedic, reliable information concerning California. Issued in permanent magazine form—superbly illustrated in monochrome and color plates.**

**four years has made her home with her aunt and uncle, Mr. and Mrs. Robert H. Lee, of Palo Alto, Cal. Malcolm Jones is a graduate of Dartmouth College and is a member of the Sigma Chi Fraternity. Mr. Jones left for Los Angeles, Cal. Wednesday evening, where he has accepted a position. Young Jones is a son of one of Minneapolis' most prominent and richest architects.**

**PUDDLERS GET INCREASE.**

**YOUNGSTOWN (O.) Jan. 10.—**At the bi-monthly wage conference between representatives of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Tin and Steelworkers and the Republic Iron and Steel Company here today, the rate for the puddling for January and February was advanced from \$4.15 to \$4.45 on a 1.40 card rate. This is the highest wage paid puddlers for five years. Fifteen thousand mill workers are affected.

**FOURTEEN PER CENT. DIVIDEND A YEAR**

**On par was paid December 14 on Consolidative shares. Regular quarterly dividends provide a steady income. Our shares have already doubled in value and are rapidly increasing on account of our large assets, \$2,950,551, nearly all invested in centrally located Los Angeles real estate. Our yearly income from rentals alone is more than \$144,000. We have 52 large apartment houses with 1000 completely furnished apartments, besides many bungalows, residences and business buildings. Our business is 75 years old. Buy shares now at 42 1/2 cents. Call or write today for free booklet, The Secret of Success. Office open evenings. Conservative Investment Company, 408 West Sixth Street. Phones: Home A2043; Main 2043.**















WANTED—COLORED MAN AND WIFE  
want positions as chauffeur and cook.  
Good city references. Address T. Box 31.  
TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED—BY GERMAN COUPLE. POSI-  
tion for private family as cook and house-  
keeping experience; city or country. 743 E.  
12TH ST.

WANTED—  
Work by the Day.

WANTED—COLORED GIRL WANTS DAY'S  
work by day. Call Broadway 5721, ask for  
Miss V. J. WILLIAMS.

WANTED—WORK BY DAY OR HOUR.  
Phone MAIN 621.







*[The page contains faint, illegible markings and bleed-through from the reverse side.]*



TURDAY MORNING

[illegible]







SPEAK MAN, WHO ARE YOU?

I'M DE GUY THAT PUT DE MAD IN MADRID !!!

MEX REB

**WE CURE CATARRH.**  
Skin and blood disorders and all curable nervous and chronic diseases of both sexes.  
Drs. Shores & Shores, Expert Specialists, Henne Bldg., 3rd & Spring, Entrance 132 West 3rd St., Los Angeles. Take elevator or subway to Room 232. Consultation free. Office hours 9 to 6. Evenings, 7 to 9. Sundays, 10 to 12.

**Dirty Tan Shoes Dyed Black**  
 with "Japanole." Etc at shoe stores. Sun and  
 other drug stores. Avoid harmful imitations.

*The Isaac Woodruff*  
**BUSINESS COLLEGE**  
Fifth Floor Hamburger Bldg., Entrance 230 W. Eighth St.  
**SHORTHAND IN ONE HOUR**  
With Mrs. Lena A. White's Human Voice Shorthand System, you can memorize in One Hour, we guarantee to make you an expert typewriter in forty days at the  
**Human Voice Shorthand School** Permanent Address: 1111

**ARMAN AUCTION & COM. CO.**  
Trade Auctioneers.  
Regular sales every Tuesday and  
Wednesday.  
114-16 Court St.  
Phones—F4810; M. 3114.

25c Violet Talcum, 12½c. 25c Tooth Brush  
25c Tourist Cases, 50c. 35c Dressing Case  
15c Face Powder, 49c. 15c Liquid Denture  
—Main Floor—

## 50c and 65c Neckwear

A big lot of holiday Neckwear novelties will be  
at near the half price mark.

Robespierre Stocks of satin or silk, with  
Tahiti

**WATCHES**      Montgomery B  
Jewelers,  
4th & Broadw

general discussion to follow. The meeting will be held at Christopher's Broadway cafe.

**Death of Michigan Visitor.**

Mrs. Sarah C. Howlett of Albion, Mich., who was visiting her daughter, Mrs. H. F. Ratte, in this city, expecting to remain here through the winter, died on Thursday evening at the Ponce de Leon Apartments. She leaves another daughter, Mrs. D. A. Arnfield, in Albion. Funeral services will be held at the Los Angeles crematory, Sixteenth and Grove

It is easier to pass counterfeit bank notes on the Coast than in the East for the reason that residents are more accustomed to handling gold and silver coin," Hazen said. "But as prices are increasing the use of bank notes in local circulation and the public is becoming more familiar with paper money."

District	Amount
Antelope Valley Union High	\$ 4,173.68
Alhambra City High	27,942.55
Bonita Union High	9,618.16
Burbank Union High	13,087.85
Citrus Union High	11,253.86
Claremont High	10,814.94
Compton Union High	26,115.40
Contra Costa Union High	16,899.52
El Monte Union High	7,474.25

At Fortieth street and Budlong avenue, Pepin is alleged to have made an attack upon Richards. The latter is slowly choking Pepin into insensibility, according to Ducharme, when the latter tripped the Canadian. Pepin and Ducharme ran away. The University Station police are

**Girls' White Dresses**  
— French waist style in lawn of extra quality. Lace and embroidery insertion trimming. 2 to 6 year sizes ..... **\$2.00**

**Furs ready-to-wear, made-to-order**

**The Exclusive Specialty House**

working on the theory that Dacharné,

WAS. Pauline against Abraham,  
GRATH. Grace B. against James E.  
LIRON. Lillie F. against Benjamin F.  
EATH. Harold R. against Gladys Vivian.  
HEIMER. Katherine against Joseph.

---

**DIVORCE DECREES GRANTED.**

OD. Emma from I. A.  
BERT. Henrietta from James E.  
EFFLER. Maude M. from Harmon A.

**Pique Romper**  
ch pique, hand-embroidered.  
Extra well made. Soft  
madras.  
onal at.....**\$5.50**  
deled and repaired  
nine Apparel"  
**SPECIAL DEATH LIST**

Services will be held at the church, 855 Figueroa street, at 10 o'clock.

---

**Case Co., Undertakers.**  
 855 Figueroa street. Lady and child in basket. Company caskets.

**WE CURE CATARRH.**  
Skin and blood disorders and all curable nervous and chronic diseases of both sexes.  
Drs. Shores & Shores, Expert Specialists, Henne Bldg., 3rd & Spring, Entrance 132 West 3rd St., Los Angeles. Take elevator or subway to Room 232. Consultation free. Office hours 9 to 6. Evenings, 7 to 9. Sundays, 10 to 12.

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**SHORTHAND IN ONE HOUR**  
With Mrs. Lena A. White's Human Voice Shorthand System, you can memorize in One Hour, we guarantee to make you an expert typewriter in forty days at the  
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114-16 Court St.  
Phones—F4810; M. 3114.

25c Violet Talcum, 12½c. 25c Tooth Brush  
25c Tourist Cases, 50c. 35c Dressing Case  
15c Face Powder, 49c. 15c Liquid Denture  
—Main Floor—

## 50c and 65c Neckwear

A big lot of holiday Neckwear novelties will be  
at near the half price mark.

Robespierre Stocks of satin or silk, with  
Tahiti

**WATCHES**      Montgomery B  
Jewelers,  
4th & Broadw



XXXII<sup>nd</sup> YEAR.

**N.B. Blackstone Co.**  
214-222 South Broadway

**New Waist Models for Spring**  
Fully a Third Under Value

Even the past few winter days have had no effect on this sale of Advance Spring Waist styles. They are being taken by the half dozens and dozens. That such assortments and such values will not be seen soon again is most certain. Thoughtful women are laying-in their summer season's supply, and are saving right substantially—saving fully a third. Here are the most advance waist fashions for spring, at \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$2.50 and \$3.50.

—Second Floor—

**Knitwear of Wool**

After all, Wool is the Underwear for winter, even in Southern California. Here are two especially seasonable lines.

**Wool Union Suits \$1.75**  
Union Suits of medium weight, 60% fine lamb's-wool, high neck and long or elbow sleeves or low neck and elbow sleeves, ankle lengths. \$1.75.

**Wool Vests and Pants \$1.25**  
These garments are 75% wool — just enough cotton to prevent shrinking. High neck, long sleeves or Dutch neck and elbow sleeves; Pants ankle length. Each \$1.25.

—Main Floor—

**Toilet Accessories Reduced**

Buy your Toilet Accessories today, while your money will do practically double duty.

25c Toilet Talcum, 12 1/2c.  
25c Toilet Cases, 50c.  
25c Face Powder, 49c.

25c Tooth Brushes, 19c.  
35c Dressing Combs, 19c.  
15c Liquid Dentifrice, 8c.

—Main Floor—

**50c and 65c Neckwear 35c**

A big lot of holiday Neckwear novelties will be closed out at near the half price mark.

Robespierre Stocks of satin or silk, with or without lace; separate Stocks; separate Jabots; Fichus or lawn with dainty lace trimmings and any number of late neckwear things, formerly marked 50c and 65c. Reduced for Saturday to 35c each.

—Main Floor—

**OUTING FLANNEL, 72-INCH TABLE DAMASK**  
Heavy, fleecy Outing Flannel, in stripes and checks of most every wanted color in gowns or petticoats. Special ... 6 1/2c  
Special ... \$1.00

—Main Floor—

**Victor-Victrola**

Victor-Victrola XVI. \$200

Other Styles: \$15, \$25, \$40, \$50, \$75, \$100, \$150, \$250

**Geo. J. Birkel Co.**  
446-448 South Broadway

**Starr Piano Company**  
Montgomery Bros., Jewelers, 4th & Broadway.

**GOLD AND SOLID FACTS HEAPED UPON EDDIE.**  
State Calls for Justice to the Alleged Betrayer of His Trust.

Deputy District Attorney Blair Chills Fervid Oratory of Ex-Censor's Defense With Merciless Recapitulation of the Evidence Against the Former Self-Made Guardian of the Public Morals.

IN an address bristling with solid, concrete facts, Deputy District Attorney Frank Blair opened his argument to the jury yesterday afternoon in the Eddie trial. He will resume his address at 9 o'clock this morning, concluding about an hour later. The instructions of the court will not take more than three-quarters of an hour. The jury will at all events retire to its room for deliberation before noon. Court attaches predict several hours will be required in reaching a verdict.

Blair said that rendered his voice hoarse, Blair delivered one of the most effective speeches of the lawyers' argument so far. He pictured the suspended City Prosecutor as a man holding a high official position, one to whom thousands of men and women looked for the enforcement of misdemeanors and city ordinances. He said that if such a person violated the law he should be punished just as speedily as the obscure malefactor who lacked friends, money and influence.

REFLECTION ON CITY.

Blair said he resented in the name of the citizens of Los Angeles the insinuations of counsel for the defense that "special interests" were back of the arrest and prosecution of the defendant. In particular, the speaker said it was in bad taste to accuse the theatrical profession of instigating the events that led to Eddie's arrest because the latter was zealous in clothing some chorus girls in pajamas.

Blair also specifically directed his remarks to one jurymen who once supposedly belonged to a labor union and denounced Earl Rogers for dragging in a bit of evidence to the effect that one of the witnesses for the State once worked for the secretary of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association.

The speaker said when anyone high in office is arrested on a charge of crime, it is in the usual way, the official and his friends at once cry "frame-up" and endeavor to show that a conspiracy was instigated to wrong the official. So in the present case, said Blair, the defense attempted to throw dust in the eyes of the jury and to belittle the real issues. He said the matter to be considered was whether the defendant were guilty of contributing to the delinquency of Alice Phelps, a minor female. If the State failed to prove this beyond a reasonable doubt, then the accused was entitled to an acquittal. But extraneous issues, insinuations, and matters of fact, deserved no place in reaching a verdict, declared Blair.

ROGERS' ADDRESS.

Earl Rogers, chief counsel for the defense, arose from his sick bed to make his argument to the jury.

**BLAIR'S LOGICAL TALK BEFORE EDDIE JURY.**

DEPUTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY BLAIR'S address in the main was as follows:

John W. Webster was charged with the murder of Dr. Parkman. Prof. Webster had an international reputation. He belonged to many societies in England, as well as those of his native land. In the trial of that case the statement of the Attorney-General of the State of Massachusetts is one of the great statements by a lawyer in the trial of cases, one that calls us from passionate addresses of counsel for the defense to the sober judgment of pronouncing a man guilty of a violation of law.

Gentlemen, that is what you are called upon to do. You have listened to splendid addresses by able counsel, eloquent speakers, but after all you, as jurors of this county, are to pass judgment upon a man for the violation of law.

Here is a man who has occupied a public position, that of City Prosecutor. Counsel argued and urged upon your attention the fact that there were many interests (he mentioned one, the theatrical profession) back of the prosecution. I don't know why he mentioned that, unless to set a chair without draperies on it upon the stage might, in the eyes of the public censor, be an offense. I don't know why counsel mentioned theaters, unless he had in mind the fact that the City Prosecutor had censored plays upon the stage.

Now, let's listen to the language of Mr. Clifford, as he addressed the jury, taking into consideration this prominent character in the city of Los Angeles, Guy Eddie, who has been City Prosecutor of the rooming-house ordinance, anti-picketing ordinances, and what not. I now quote: "But, gentlemen, we do not ourselves suppose it impossible that one holding such a position as his could have done this thing. The annals of crime forbid us to indulge such a pleasant delusion. We have been too much accustomed to regard crime as native only to the low levels of social life, as skulking out from its dark hiding places of squalor, ignorance and depravity, to inflict its deadly blows upon society. But the history of great crimes of violence shows that neither intellectual culture, high social position, nor even the refining influences of cultivated domestic life, can prove a shield against strong temptation, acting upon a frivolous and neutral character, upon a character that has



Deputy District Attorney Frank Blair.

Who began the closing address for the prosecution in the Eddie case yesterday with an appeal for justice to be dealt those high in the city's councils as impartially as to obscure malefactors unable to call powerful agencies to their aid and defense.

mythical body of men trying to draw Eddie into the net by means of a depraved woman. He told the story of a San Franciscan who once experienced the "badger game" and declared that Eddie went through a similar ordeal. Though alluding to "special interests" back of the prosecution, Rogers specifically mentioned only the theatrical managers who, according to his argument, were willing to do almost anything to get the City Prosecutor in disrepute.

"During his course of duty, Eddie was called upon to prosecute theatrical houses, and many cafes," said the lawyer. He was proceeding along this line when interrupted by Deputy District Attorney Keyes. The latter stated that there was no evidence

(Continued on Second Page.)

**SENSES NUMBED BY ACCIDENTS.**

**SIX PERSONS DON'T REMEMBER WHAT'S HAPPENED.**

One Man Dies of Fractured Skull After Falling to Pavement in Fainting Spell Superinduced by Grip—Injuries of Others Caused by Various Circumstances.

SIX persons taken to the Receiving Hospital last night didn't know what had happened to them, although investigation later determined the causes of their injuries, which ranged from one which caused the death of John F. Hill, a real estate man, who resided at No. 247 East Fremont avenue, to trivial lacerations.

Hill, 47 years old, real estate salesman for the Charles O. Middleton concern in the Story building, had been suffering from grip for some days. He was overcome at 5 o'clock, perhaps by a fainting spell, at Third and Flower streets, slipped on the sidewalk and fell. He died of a fractured skull at the Receiving Hospital half an hour later.

G. H. P. Dellman of No. 1682 Normandie avenue, engineer, employed by the General Electric Company, was in an automobile on the El Monte road when the machine ran into a barbed wire which was stretched across the highway. He was lifted bodily from his seat by the wire and thrown into the road. He suffered contusions and lacerations of the body.

Forter Woolen of No. 1841 East Fifty-second street, a laborer, was struck by a motorcycle at Ninth and San Pedro streets. It is feared he is suffering internal injuries.

Arthur LeRue, 18 years old, of No. 530 Court street, a roofer, employed by the Pioneer Paper Company, suffering from blood poisoning caused by a rusty nail running into his foot early yesterday, was brought to the hospital last night. Doctors worked over him an hour in an endeavor to save his limb.

Ambrose Fernandes of No. 1618 East Fifth street, 47 years old, a Mexican musician, was struck by an automobile at Main and Commercial streets and rendered unconscious.

Charles Clevenger of Maryland, visiting the city, was found unconscious on North Avenue Twenty and taken to the hospital for medical treatment. He says he cannot explain his condition.

William Schellenburg of No. 321 East Second street, a gardener, was struck by an automobile at San Pedro street and rendered unconscious.

**CHINESE INDICTED.**

Federal indictments were returned yesterday afternoon against the following Chinese on the charge of assisting in smuggling opium: Chin Man Kan, a law student at the University of Southern California; Chin Fong, Lee Wah Kee, Lee Hsueh Doon, Quong Law, Lung Toi and Ling Fong. Kan and Fong furnished bond and were released. Doon is in jail. The others have not been apprehended and are said to have left Los Angeles. The Chinese, alleged to have been brought unlawfully from Mexico, were discovered in a box car in the freight yards of the Southern Pacific Railroad two weeks ago.

**FIRST BROOM FOR CLEAN-UP.**

Government After Alleged Get-Rich-Quicksters.

Official of Local Concern Indicted; More Coming.

He Denies Charges; Says He Was Left in Lurch.

With the indictment of Attorney F. B. Woodruff, vice-president of the American Brokerage Company, yesterday afternoon, the government began its campaign against the alleged get-rich-quick stockbrokers of Southern California. Woodruff was called to the Federal Building and appeared as a witness before the grand jury in the investigation of his company. He was arrested by Deputy United States Marshal Grinnell when he applied in the marshal's office for his witness fee. He entered a vigorous denial of the charges against the company and himself.

Woodruff will answer to the charge of using the mails to defraud. Post-office Inspector Webster declares the defendant and his associates have collected about \$30,000 from the sale of oil stocks on the installment plan. Most of the alleged purchasers live in the Middle West and East. The indictment against Woodruff is based on evidence furnished by the following asserted customers of the American Brokerage Company: Hiram S. Parker, Lansing, Kan.; S. D. Harlan, St. Louis; Mrs. Amanda E. Persing, Sunbury, Va.; and George J. Whitehead, Brooklyn.

The announcement was made that similar action may be taken against other persons connected with the American Brokerage Company and against other stock promoters in this territory.

**"ONLY BEGINNING."**

"This is only the beginning," said Assistant United States District Attorney Robinson. "We have been conducting a wide-spread investigation and the fruits of our work will now become apparent. It has been apparent for more than a year that Southern California needed a clean-up of this nature."

The American Brokerage Company is incorporated for \$25,000. The officers, besides Woodruff, are: W. W. Courtney of Los Angeles and Reno, president; W. A. Gordon of Los Angeles and Prescott, secretary and treasurer; directors, E. Golden and Alfred W. Allan, both of Los Angeles.

The principal stocks handled by Woodruff concern are said to have been those of the Midway Provident Oil Company, with properties in Kern county, and the Piru Monarch Oil company, with holdings in Ventura county.

**HIS SIDE OF IT.**

Woodruff said that he placed about \$40,000 of the stock of the former concern and about \$25,000 in stock for the other. Aside from these two claims, the American Brokerage Company advertised to purchase any of the oil stocks quoted in the market for persons who would remit 5 per cent. of the current price, the remainder to be paid in monthly installments of 2 1/2 per cent. of the

(Continued on Third Page.)

**GREATEST INDUSTRIES MAY BE HARD HIT.**

**Olive Growers' Representative at Washington Wires Prospect That Fruit Will Be Put on Free List, Lemons Also, and Material Reduction Made in Tariff on Oranges—Severe Blow.**

LEMONS on the free list, a 50 per cent. reduction in the duty on olive oil and a material reduction in the duty on oranges, affecting 200,000 Californians and jeopardizing industries in which \$200,000,000 is invested, is the prospect held forth by the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives, according to a telegram received yesterday from President Huf of the American Olive Company, who appeared before the committee in Washington as the representative of the Olive Protective League of California.

The telegram was to Manager Johnson of the American Olive Company, and explains itself as follows: "Filed brief with committee, but candid opinion is that the Democrats, who have 150 majority in the House, will cut tariff on olive oil regardless of any interests or influence brought to bear. View expressed that California is already asking too much and that our 300,000-gallon production not worthy of consideration in comparison with 4,000,000 gallons yearly. Conversation with committee and Democratic representatives leaves no doubt duty on olive oil will be cut from 40 to 20 cents while duty on oranges also cut, and lemons placed on free list. General tone for complete revision of tariff schedules."

**WOULD BE DEATH BLOW.**

"Well, it will simply kill olive growing in California," stated Manager Johnson of the American Olive Company, when asked the effect of the proposed reduction. "I am discouraged, for it looked like the olive industry was going to thrive out here. No, it won't hurt us so much as it will the grower. The grower has been getting \$25 a ton for his olives. When they cut the tariff the grower will be in luck to get half that. Under the Dingley tariff they got \$7.50 a ton."

Johnson was asked if the tariff reduction would mean cheaper olive oil. He replied that at the outside the consumer might save 2-3 cents a gallon, but believed that the importers would absorb all profits.

"The yearly duty on olive oil has been \$1,500,000," stated Johnson. "As soon as the importers will simply cut \$300,000 in their pockets and put it down as legitimate profit. This is the plan the importers have been working on for years, and a reduction of the tariff that means \$300,000 a year for them is certainly worth working for."

**LEMONS AND ORANGES.**

"Putting lemons on the free list is the severest blow the industry could get," was the statement of Assistant General Manager Desell of the California Fruit Growers' Exchange. "It is a shame, just when the lemon growers were getting on their feet and saw prosperity ahead. Well, the lemon importers have been kicking on that 1 1/2 cent a pound duty for years and now it looks like they had won."

Desell was asked the effect a tariff reduction would have on the orange industry. He stated that he doesn't know, but believes that there is no particular fight about the orange tariff, such as there is on olive oil and lemons on tariffs.

"We produce the best and cheapest oranges in the world out here," stated Desell. "Everybody is pretty well satisfied of this fact and no one has been waging much of a fight on the 1-cent orange tariff. We don't want to forget, however, that Spain's orange acreage is about as great as ours and that they have cheap labor over there. It is not improbable that the Spanish growers will avail themselves of the cheap water transit and drive us out of the eastern markets."

According to the best figures available at this time there is \$180,000,000 invested in orange growing and packing in the State, \$30,000,000 in the lemon industry, and \$10,000,000 in the olive industry. It is figured that \$50,000,000 is brought to this State by the three crops and that 200,000 people get their livelihood from the three crops.



## MAN OF PARTS PASSES BEYOND.

Pneumonia Closes Career of  
Sterling Citizen.

Capitalist, Humanitarian and  
Lover of Beautiful.

Bears the First Fireproof  
Building Here.

Homer Laughlin, capitalist, human-  
itarian and lover of the beautiful in  
nature, succumbed to an attack of  
pneumonia, contracted a few days  
prior to an operation for appendi-  
citis, at the California Hospital at  
11:45 o'clock yesterday morning.

Laughlin, 57, and members of  
the immediate family were at the  
bedside.

Laughlin contracted a slight cold  
several days ago which gradually de-  
veloped into pneumonia. He with-  
stood the shock of the operation for  
appendicitis remarkably well and  
attending physicians thought he  
would recover. The pneumonia, how-  
ever, proved stubborn and all efforts  
to check it were unavailing. Last  
Thursday night both Dr. E. C. Moore  
and Dr. J. H. C. Moore were called  
to the bedside.

Thirty-six hours, he predicted,  
would tell the story.

Immediately following the an-  
nouncement that the great business  
financier was in danger, his son and  
members of the immediate family  
went to the hospital, where they re-  
mained to the end, after which they  
entirely abandoned until shortly  
before the patient breathed his last, ow-  
ing to the remarkable vitality which  
characterized him at all stages of his  
illness. He remained conscious to  
within a few hours of his death.

**SHINING MARK.**  
Homer Laughlin in many ways was  
a remarkable figure, and no man  
stood higher in the opinion of his  
business associates and friends. He  
was credited with being the best in-  
formed man in this city on European  
travel, having traveled extensively in  
all parts of Europe and the Orient.

He was born at Little Beaver, Co-  
lumbia county, Ohio, March 23, 1855,  
and was of Scotch-Irish descent. His  
early education was in the public  
schools and later he graduated from  
Neville Institute. He early took an  
active interest in public affairs and  
for more than thirty years was a  
warm personal friend of the late  
President McKinley. When McKinley  
visited here with members of his  
Cabinet, Laughlin was chairman of  
the Reception Committee.

He served as a soldier in an Ohio  
regiment during the Civil War, en-  
listing at the age of 17 years, and was  
discharged a sergeant at Cleveland,  
July 7, 1865. He married Cornelia  
Battenberg at Wellsville, O., in 1875.  
There were three children, the re-  
sult of this union, Homer Laughlin,  
Jr., Nanita, who died at the age of  
12 years, and Guendolen.

The successful business career  
which made his name a power in  
financial circles began in his early  
manhood, when he went to New York  
and became associated with the  
brother, S. M. Laughlin, in the whole-  
sale importation of English earthen-  
ware, the first office being on Octo-  
ber, 1871, to October, 1872, under the  
name of Laughlin Bros.

**POTTERY PIONEERS.**  
In September, 1872, the brother  
built a pottery for the manufacture  
of fine white earthenware at East  
Liverpool, O. This was the first fac-  
tory of its kind in the United States  
and in its development Homer Laugh-  
lin attained international reputation  
in connection with the china indus-  
try. In 1875 he bought his brother's  
interest and personally conducted the  
business as the Homer Laughlin  
China Company in 1897, when he  
removed to California.

Under his management the pottery  
business grew to be the largest in the  
United States and the company now  
under other control, still retains the  
name of the Homer Laughlin China  
Company. His achievements in the  
pottery industry were recognized by  
awards at the Centennial Exposition,  
Philadelphia, 1876; Cincinnati,  
1876; World's Columbian Exposition,  
Chicago, 1893, and other minor  
recognitions. He was for years the  
president of the United States Pot-  
tery Association, and for twenty years  
prior to 1894 was chairman of the  
Executive Committee.

**PROFOUND STUDENT.**  
All his life Laughlin was a student,  
studying along many lines in no way  
connected with business. His activi-  
ties, both mental and physical, were  
surprising. He was an economist,  
studied international diplomacy and  
was thoroughly posted on political,  
economic, social and financial ques-  
tions. He held an interest in all things worth  
while.

When he came to California he at  
once saw the advantages of Los An-  
geles and had scarcely settled here  
before he began the erection of the  
Homer Laughlin building, the first  
fireproof office building in Southern  
California. In 1901 he erected a  
building on the site of the old First  
Methodist Church, and in 1905 began  
the erection of the Homer Laughlin  
building annex, the first reinforced  
concrete building in Southern Cali-  
fornia.

He had been on the board of man-  
agers of the American Protective  
Tariff League since 1902. In addition  
to his business connections he was a  
member of the First Citizens party  
of Knights Templar to Europe in  
1871; was honorary life member of  
Glasgow, Knights Templar; Scotland;  
a member of Alhambra Commandery,  
No. 25, Knights Templar; a member  
of the Republic Club of New York,  
and of the California Club, Los An-  
geles Athletic Club, Chamber of Com-  
merce, Hollywood Chamber of Com-  
merce, and Long Beach Chamber of  
Commerce.

Laughlin leaves a son, Homer  
Laughlin, Jr., a daughter, Miss Guen-  
dolen, and two sisters, Mrs. J. D.  
Gill, of Long Beach, and Mrs. Dr. R.  
N. Guilford of Pittsburgh. Mrs.  
Laughlin died four years ago.

The funeral will be held at 2 o'clock  
Monday afternoon at the family resi-  
dence, No. 666 West Adams street.  
The body will be placed in the Laughlin  
vault at Inglewood Cemetery.  
Services there will be private, but at  
the house friends may attend.

**NEIGHBORHOOD SOCIAL.**  
The Social Club of the Los An-  
geles High School will hold its  
monthly social at 5 o'clock this even-  
ing in the girls' gymnasium. There  
will be music, light refreshments and  
a general good time. The affair is  
open to any one interested.

## Blair's Logical Talk.

(Continued from First Page.)

guilty of this offense charged, it has  
been at your expense, and mine, for  
we placed him there.

We invited him to sit in his office;  
we invited him to open his office, to  
sit upon the luxurious chairs and to  
have locks upon the doors; to remain  
there with his luxurious library and  
splendid equipment. He, the boss,  
the king, the emperor of his office.  
He could cock his feet upon the table,  
he could smoke his fine cigars, he  
could pull that string and open the  
door when he wanted to, or, if he  
wanted to, he could keep his office  
locked, and be the czar, and you and  
I, the serfs, working our arms off, as  
they do in Russia, to keep up the  
appearance of state.

ONE TIME TOO MANY.

Well, gentlemen, there is just one  
time too many. The people will find  
out whether its servants are faithful  
or unfaithful, sooner or later. You  
and I are taxpayers of this country.  
We are going to find out whether or  
not our servants are faithful or un-  
faithful.

There comes a time, if a man is  
unfaithful to his trust, if he is an  
unfaithful servant, you are going to  
find it out. The time comes under  
Providence for him to be exposed, and  
it will come just as sure as the sun  
shines. He must quit his nefarious  
acts, square himself if he has been  
going wrong.

Counsel, time and again, have called  
your attention to the fact that I was  
talking among other things, for the City  
Prosecutor to prosecute newspapers  
for libel. The newspapers for libel?  
What if the newspapers should take  
the evidence in this case and give it  
to the world as it has done, and as  
it will continue to do? The press is  
loyal to the interests of our city,  
always fighting for the interests of  
Los Angeles.

What if the newspapers, true as  
they always have been to their trust,  
should blurt out before the eyes of the  
world what has happened in this city?  
And yet, they will not fail to do it.  
They will not fail to do it any more  
than I will not fail on this occasion  
to talk for the people of the State  
of California.

Mark me, they will not fail to tell,  
even though it causes them to tell  
all the country about this man whose  
business it has been to prosecute  
newspapers for libel, and to prose-  
cute questionable houses and lodg-  
ing-houses.

Do you, gentlemen, think that I  
ought not to talk to you as I am talk-  
ing; that I ought to keep still, retain  
my place in my chair and be silent  
under this evidence? I will not, gen-  
tlemen, as long as you give me the  
privilege to talk.

**GUILTY CONSCIENCE.**  
I will expose this man as a hypo-  
crite in the community.

Nights will come with their black  
curtains to shut off the light of day.  
A man will lie upon his couch when  
the silence of the night is on, but he  
knows God Almighty can see into his  
heart. Through the nights that shall  
come and through the years that shall  
follow, this defendant must face his  
guilty conscience, and cannot escape  
it.

He must think through those long  
hours of the night when he tosses  
on his bed, when he is tortured by  
guilt, and he knows that he is per-  
jured himself before this jury, and he  
knows that when life shall end and  
he shall take on the immortal life  
that he must answer to his Maker  
for the world for perjury himself  
in this case, to shield himself in this  
case, to cover up his nefarious acts  
and to keep his friends from believ-  
ing in his guilt.

Through all these long nights his  
conscience will sting him, as he thinks  
of the facts of his testimony in this  
case. I would not go through with  
it for the world. God help me; I  
would not face that, not for the king-  
doms of the world. I want to get up  
in the morning and look every man  
in the face.

I think the court will give you an  
instruction to the effect of the  
credibility of witnesses; that you  
have a right to take into considera-  
tion the interest a witness may have  
in the case, and the consequences now  
this case is given to you for your  
deliberation. I most sincerely ask  
your close attention to that instruction  
of the court.

**IN EDDIE'S ROOM.**  
Let us see what actually occurred  
in Eddie's room. He stands against  
the wall; he is alone, and there are  
five witnesses who testified as to what  
occurred. There is the testimony of  
McLaughlin, of Johnstone, of John-  
stone, of Johnstone, and of Mr. Hol-  
man. McLaughlin is sworn by a  
judge of the Superior Court as a  
Honest man. Counsel stated none  
of these men were officers, except by  
name. Well, here is Mr. McLaughlin,  
whom one of counsel called the "renil  
Trishman". Have you discovered any  
evidence in this case showing that  
D. F. McLaughlin has any interest,  
bias or prejudice in this case?

Counsel stated in his opening  
statement that he would prove that  
there was a gigantic conspiracy  
hatched to "do up" this defendant, a  
conspiracy that came through either  
dark political or business or other-  
wise. If there has been a conspiracy  
in this case, there has been a  
gigantic conspiracy, and the witness  
defendant, and his zealous friends  
to cover up the tracks of the defen-  
dant. That is where the conspiracy is,  
if there be a conspiracy in this case.

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if there be a conspiracy in this case.

When she came to Los Angeles  
she was without money, or property;  
she was away from her parents. She  
had nowhere to go except to one  
haven of refuge, and that is known  
to females wherever they travel. The  
dear women who keep a place of  
refuge for strangers, as they come  
into the city, the Young Woman's  
Christian Association. To this place  
she went as soon as she came here.  
I want to say to you, gentlemen,  
that under the evidence of Guy Eddie  
it is very clear why this young  
woman went to his office. She went  
to his office expecting she would get  
this employment as a detective. Her  
business, under this arrangement,  
was to go to the rooming-houses.

They criticize the officers for  
catching him in the manner in which  
they did. Gentlemen, did you stop  
to think that the very employment  
by the defendant of this woman as a  
female detective would entail upon  
her just such reports, just such secret  
service, just such detective work on  
her part as these men expect? One  
must exert her ingenuity in any way,  
manner or form to make good some-  
how the detection of crime such as  
these officers exercised in the de-  
tection of Mr. Eddie in his nefarious  
acts. Isn't that true?

If the State of California, and their  
ministers, their executive officers, are  
not able to cope with misdoings such  
as we have here before us, if they  
cannot trust a woman who takes ad-  
vantage of their elevation at the hands of the  
people, isn't it better that we abolish  
all law, and we descend to the sav-  
ages? What is the use of the law?  
Has anybody got any respect for the  
law? Well, not for the man who has  
felt the halter draw.

I have here considerable evidence  
touching upon just what I have been  
talking about. I want to call your at-  
tention to the fact that that counsel, when  
he put officer Johnston upon the  
stand, asked him a question. I am  
going to call your attention to it, and  
if you don't wish me to say that was  
just done for the purpose of prejudic-  
ing you and nothing else, then I will  
take my seat, and I have nothing  
more to say.

Do you know that there has been  
a great attempt on the part of counsel  
to throw dust into our eyes, to  
draw curtains before our eyes, to  
try to shut off our view. Now, just  
let me give you an illustration, and I  
want to talk direct to Mr. Bristow,  
because I think it was intended right  
there.

He is a man whose occupation has  
been that of the most honorable, and  
I think that counsel asked that ques-  
tion for Mr. Bristow's benefit. I  
know that he is too much of a man  
and too good a citizen to be influenced  
by that which occurred, which was  
done for the express purpose, I  
think, of prejudicing him.

When Johnston was upon the stand  
counsel asked him if he had ever  
worked for Zeehandelaar, secretary of  
the Merchants and Manufacturers'  
Association. Johnston said "Yes."  
Where does that come into the evi-  
dence in this case? Is there anything  
whatever that brings Mr. Zeehandelaar's  
name into this case in the way of  
evidence? Not a thing. And yet  
that question was asked to prejudice  
the mind of a fair square and honest  
man, and I think it will fail.

**McLAUGHLIN.**  
Don't be afraid of anybody nor any-  
thing, but after you have scrutinized  
McLaughlin's testimony if you find  
any undue motive, any undue reason,  
any bias or prejudice, or if you find  
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Association. Johnston said "Yes."  
Where does that come into the evi-  
dence in this case? Is there anything  
whatever that brings Mr. Zeehandelaar's  
name into this case in the way of  
evidence? Not a thing. And yet  
that question was asked to prejudice  
the mind of a fair square and honest  
man, and I think it will fail.

## here's my personal opinion and experience

if you are interested in  
**HARBOR  
PROPERTY**  
you will want to read my  
viewpoint



**THE LONNQUIST CO.**  
Whenever, wherever you  
see a ship think of  
Harbor View Addition

514-515 Los Angeles Investment Bldg.  
Cor. 8th and Broadway, Los Angeles

## Facts for Eddie.

(Continued from First Page.)

on this point and Judge Wood sus-  
tained him.

"You must confine your remarks  
to the evidence," said the court.  
Rogers then asserted that if the  
charge were true, Sheriff Hammett or  
Chief of Police Sebastian were the  
proper officers to attend to it.

**QUIBBLE ANSWERED.**  
Blair later answered this argument  
by showing that all matters involv-  
ing the delinquency of minors are  
investigated by the society of which  
D. F. McLaughlin is the chief officer,  
and by the juvenile Court, where  
McLaughlin gave his preliminary ex-  
amination.

Rogers laid stress upon the fact  
that the State did not summon more  
witnesses to prove the age of Alice  
Phelps. He contended that if the  
charge were true, the girl's mother,  
and that of the girl herself were not  
sufficient. He argued that the birth  
records of Lena, Wis., should have  
been introduced.

Lewis R. Works confined his re-  
marks to an analysis of the evidence.  
He did not accuse the District At-  
torney's office of participating in any  
plot, but asserted that a "certain  
agency" for a long time endeavored to  
get "Honey" Gibbs out of the  
defendant. He did not name the  
"agency."

Works referred to the alleged con-  
versation with Mrs. Phelps after the  
employee of the City Prosecutor, had  
with Special Officer D. A. Johnston  
some six weeks prior to the arrest  
of "Honey" Gibbs. Johnston, he said,  
pointed to the fact that the girl was  
very young, but she said she be-  
lieved Johnston told her that they  
were after some one high in  
"the" works. Works argued from this  
fragmentary bit of evidence that some  
malign forces were trying to en-  
snare the defendant before Mrs. Alice  
Phelps reached Los Angeles.

The lawyer asserted that the girl  
was merely a willing instrument in  
the plot to discredit Eddie. He de-  
scribed the meeting between McLaugh-  
lin, Lloyd and Johnston listened to  
the story told by Mrs. Phelps and told  
the jury that was the beginning of  
the plan to make it appear that the  
defendant is an immoral man.

**GREAT EXPLOSION.**  
VIRALIA, Jan. 10.—Officials of the  
M. Whitney Power Company and a  
number of invited guests witnessed  
yesterday the firing of a charge of  
40,000 pounds of high-power dynamite  
in a tunnel with work for a new  
plant being built by the corporation  
on the Kaweah River, east of this city.  
This is said to have been the largest  
single blast of dynamite ever fired in  
California.

It is estimated that the blast, which  
was placed in about 1200 feet of tun-  
neling, displaced 100,000 cubic feet of  
rock. Approximately \$1,000,000  
will be spent in construction of the  
plant, which will be the fourth for  
the company in this district. Among  
the large items of construction cost  
was an \$88,000 road up the Kaweah,  
built for transportation of machinery  
and supplies.

**Japanese Makes Old Leather New.**  
Especially for AUTOMOBILES, made and re-  
stored. S. H. Hestor & Bettman, New York.

- 1.—Property, anywhere without improvement, is not in very great demand.
- 2.—Large corporations do not buy land at so much a lot for industrial purposes, but buy it by the acre.
- 3.—If there is any "lot" about the industrial transaction large corporations will do the selling, not the buying.
- 4.—Apply this to the HARBOR DISTRICT.
- 5.—To make a profit you certainly must buy a lot that you can sell.
- 6.—Therefore, the thing to do is analyze the possible customer of the future.
- 7.—also the requirements of that customer.
- 8.—grasp the opportunity ahead of that man and you make your profit.
- 9.—Now, then, San Pedro certainly has a great future.
- 10.—It is the center of the world's harbor district that will serve this rich and thickly populated section.
- 11.—the demand for homes in San Pedro is far and away greater than the supply.
- 12.—this because of the enormous development now going on and the constantly increasing pay roll.
- 13.—We are building a good many homes and there is room for you to do the same.
- 14.—but you must buy property available for building purposes or else you can't compete—can't make a profit.
- 15.—Improved property—only improved property—answers the demand—gives you a profit when you want to sell.
- 16.—Harbor View Addition is the ONLY tract with all improvements paid—streets made, concrete curbs, gutters, walks, gas, water, electricity, shade trees, etc., in, without assessment.
- 17.—Just eight short blocks from deep water, therefore bound to become thickly populated in the future—the place for hotels, apartments, etc.
- 18.—Absolutely the best buy at the harbor.
- 19.—You see it Sunday—get your tickets now.

A. Lonquist

25c Round Trip Sunday 25c  
Get tickets at our office  
Seats guaranteed Luncheon at Tract

Sunset Phone Broadway 1944

**THE LONNQUIST CO.**  
514-515 Los Angeles Investment Bldg.  
Cor. 8th and Broadway, Los Angeles

Works argued that Johnston did not  
take Mrs. Phelps to the City Prose-  
cutor's office to get information for  
her concerning a projected divorce  
from her husband, but for the sole  
purpose of putting the woman in Ed-  
die's path.

The speaker reviewed the evidence  
concerning the boring of the peep-  
holes, the length of time that Mrs.  
Phelps was in Eddie's office and the  
spectacular raid made by the officers.  
He argued that there was not suffi-  
cient evidence to connect the defen-  
dant with the peep holes and that the men looking  
in through the holes could not have  
seen the actions they minutely de-  
scribed upon the witness stand.

At the opening of the morning ses-  
sion Frank Dominguez of counsel for  
the defense devoted some time in a  
eulogy of Works, of Eddie and his  
family. He said conviction would  
bring shame to the family and ruin  
the defendant in the eyes of the com-  
munity.

As on preceding days, the court-  
room in the Hall of Justice was filled  
to overflowing. The defendant was  
surrounded by a little coterie of inti-  
mate friends, but most of the specta-  
tore were seemingly drawn there by  
idle curiosity.

During portions of the arguments  
which referred to certain matters  
connected with the offense charged,  
some of the spectators laughed.  
Judge Wood sternly rebuked them  
and said that any further demonstra-  
tions would result in the expulsion of  
those offending decorum.

The court was busy yesterday pre-  
paring instructions asked for the jury  
by the State and defense. Eliminat-  
ing those which in his judgment are  
not applicable, the court will read  
the charge to the jury at the termi-  
nation of Deputy District Attorney  
Blair's remarks.

**SISTERS OF CHARITY BAIL.**  
A ball will be given for the bene-  
fit of the poor and sick of the Coun-  
ty Hospital and for those in need in  
general at Academy Hall, Fifteenth  
and Main streets, tomorrow evening.  
It is given under the auspices of the  
Sisters of Charity, a Jewish organi-  
zation not connected with St. Vincent  
de Paul, with Mrs. S. L. Pollock in  
general charge. An admission of 25  
cents will be charged and prizes will  
be given for the best dancers.

## Bell and Wing

By FREDERICK FANNING AYER

Absorbing, astounding, inspiring, baffling—London Academy.

Power and originality—Cork Examiner.

A great work—Boston Herald.



**CASTING ABOUT FOR REMEDIES.**  
Concerted Action to Handle Citrus Situation.  
Bank Reserve and Shipping Rates May Help.  
Meeting Today to Consider the Best Methods.

Concerted action for pro-rating and handling citrus shipments will be taken by the citrus growers' association today. The association will meet at 1:30 p.m. today. It is expected that all the most important citrus growers will be present. The association is now in a position to handle the situation. The association is now in a position to handle the situation. The association is now in a position to handle the situation.

**RAPE SPECULATION.**  
Information is available as to probable emergency rates. It is expected, however, that a 75-cent per 100 pounds will be asked on oranges. There is some question as to whether or not eastern roads would pay this rate, which would be only 10 cents above existing rates. It is expected, however, that if the Southern Pacific agreed to handle eastern oranges could be shipped, as the Santa Fe and the Pacific, with their long routes, would have to stand a greater percentage of the loss in transit.

**FLORIDA ORANGES?**  
A rumor which is not given much credence here is that the citrus growers of Florida are planning to move to California. The rumor is that the citrus growers of Florida are planning to move to California. The rumor is that the citrus growers of Florida are planning to move to California.

**THE L.W.W. Gospel to the World.**  
The L.W.W. is now in the process of organizing a world-wide movement. The L.W.W. is now in the process of organizing a world-wide movement. The L.W.W. is now in the process of organizing a world-wide movement.

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**First Broom.**  
(Continued from First Page.)  
value of the stock. The stock was to be held by the company until the last installment had been paid, when it was to be delivered to the purchaser. The government charges that Woodruff's office is at 720 Grosse building. He said he had lived in Los Angeles fourteen years. When questioned about his home, he replied: "I have no family and I have been living under my hat."

**Big Figures.**  
**COSTS MILLIONS TO RENT CORNER.**  
**SUN DRUG COMPANY IS LESSEE AT HILL AND EIGHTH.**  
Proposes to Construct Large Office Building and Establish One of Finest Stores in This Country. Fifty Years at Forty Thousand Per Is Price of Tenure.

For a term of fifty years and for a reported total rental of \$2,000,000, the northeast corner of Eighth and Hill streets has been leased to Henry Blumenberg and Frank D. Owen, representing the Sun Drug Company, by Mrs. Juana Larrode. The property, which fronts 62 1/2 feet on Hill street by a depth of 165 feet on Eighth, will be improved at once with a \$750,000 twelve-story office building. George Brookfield of Robert Marsh & Co., represented both parties to the transaction, the final papers of which were signed yesterday.

**FOR GREEK RED CROSS.**  
Members of Lambari Opera Company to Give Concert Tomorrow Afternoon at the Y.M.C.A.  
All the Greeks in the city are expected to be present at the Y.M.C.A. building tomorrow evening at 8:30 p.m. when a sacred concert, lasting an hour, will be given by representatives of the Lambari Opera company.

**PIONEER DRUGGIST DIES.**  
Occupies East First-street Store for Twenty-five Years—Fraternities Conduct Funeral.  
Frank N. Van Horn, a pioneer druggist, died yesterday morning at his home, No. 810 Garland avenue. Van Horn came to this city twenty-five years ago and in that period was engaged in the drug business. He established himself at No. 247 East First street, and occupied the store until the doors were closed yesterday.

**EUREKA CLUB DANCE.**  
The Eureka Dancing Club, formed to provide a place for working girls and young men to meet in a social way under proper supervision, held its sixth meeting and dance last evening at the Eureka Morning Club. Two sets of officers, one from the men and one from the women, all to work together as a board of directors, were elected as follows: Miss Emma Miller and George Casady, presidents; Miss Ethel Austin and Glenn Plester, first vice-presidents; Mrs. E. T. Fitzgerald and E. T. Fitzgerald, second vice-presidents; Miss Nellie Wood and Victor Freeman, second vice-presidents. The next club gathering will be on January 21, at the same place.

**TOP TO BOTTOM IN DEATH TRAP.**  
**THREE MEN FALL, ONE IS DEAD, TWO ARE INJURED.**  
Elevator Shaft Filled With Hurling Forms and Tons of Debris as Concrete Roof of Pent-house Collapses—Deafening Roar Rouses Persons for Blocks Around.

One man was instantly killed and two others were seriously injured when the roof of the penthouse to the new five-story reinforced concrete building under construction by the Pioneer Truck Company at No. 239 East Market street, collapsed, precipitating 42 years of debris, four feet, with tons of concrete, broken boards, splintered timbers and other debris. The man is James R. Hill, about 40 years old, married, who lived on West Temple street, the right side of head crushed. The body was removed to J. D. Burton mortuary.

**Hearing Transferred.**  
The testimony of J. M. Stokes, an oil expert and principal witness for the Southern Pacific Railroad, was heard yesterday morning in the suit brought by the government against the railroad company to recover 6300 acres of land in the Elk Hills country. Following this Special Examiner Longley adjourned the hearing, which will be resumed Monday in San Francisco. Stokes said that he sunk deep in the land in question but found no oil. The government is seeking to show that the property held by the railroad company is valuable oil land. Another hearing will be held later in Los Angeles when the government will introduce evidence in rebuttal.

**TRAFFIC RELIEF IF ACCEPTED.**  
**SAN PEDRO STREET CONTRACT READY TO AWARD.**  
Board of Public Works Expected to Take Action Today That Will Clinch Construction of Line from Ninth to Aliso Streets—Figure Higher.

The Board of Public Works is expected this morning to award to the Pacific Electric the contract for constructing the San Pedro street railway, from Ninth to Aliso streets. The bid of the company is \$246,575. The Pacific Electric was the only bidder. A bond of \$24,657.50 for the faithful performance of contract was filed with the Board of Public Works. The board sent the report of the bid to the City Council, and the Council voted to recommend the awarding of the bid as soon as possible, so that no time may be lost in getting under way this important work for the relief of traffic congestion.

**FIRE NEAR OIL TANKS.**  
Fire in a small outhouse of the Brininstool Lubricating Company, Palmetto and Mateo streets, last night called the greater part of the downtown paraphernalia to the scene, as oil tanks in the vicinity were threatened. The damage is slight.



**The Leading Caterer and Confectioner of Los Angeles**  
Do you know  
That the Christopher stores  
Serve dainty and very  
Substantial hot Luncheons  
Every mid-day, at all  
The Stores? Chicken and  
Lobster Pates and various  
Entrees, French Pastry  
Fancy Ices and  
Fountain drinks. Hot  
Chocolate and our noted

**Venetian Coffee**  
Our catering department  
Has no equal in the city.  
Our facilities and experienced  
Chefs and trained help  
Ensure success.  
We cater anywhere in  
Southern California.  
We have a special  
Ice Cream Brick  
Every Sunday. 50c

**SUNDAY, JANUARY 12TH.**  
Maple Pecan Cream  
Vanilla Ice Cream  
Chocolate Ice Cream  
Our regular  
Saturday Candy Special,  
Spanish Nougat.  
**The L. J. Christopher Co.**  
551 So. Broadway,  
241 So. Spring,  
321 So. Spring.

**VILLE DE PARIS**  
317-325 312-322  
30 BROADWAY 30 HILL STREET  
A. FUSENOT CO.  
**Special Sale**  
**Silk Hosiery**  
**Today---Saturday**  
Regular Values  
\$1.50 to \$2.00  
In back only  
**95c**  
Only a very fortunate purchase enables us to offer these extraordinary values in pure thread-silk hosiery. The lot includes both medium and heavy weight silk stockings—some with lisle soles—others with silk soles lisle lined. This hosiery is the product of one of the most reliable and well-known makers—whose silk stockings are widely advertised. The sale stockings are perfect goods and range in size from 8 1/2 to 10.  
Come expecting remarkable values—you will not be disappointed for this is an unusual opportunity. No phone orders received. None sent C. O. D. or exchanged.  
Main Floor Hosiery Department, Aisle 7.

**The Annual Overhauling of the Palatial Steamships Yale and Harvard**  
Passenger License 371.  
is now being done and until further notice one of these ocean greyhounds will sail for San Francisco as follows:  
**Sundays Tuesdays Fridays**  
We overhaul these boats every year in order that they will be in first-class condition and in every way entitled to the term  
**"The Ships With the Perfect Service"**  
For tickets, folders, etc., apply  
**PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO.,**  
611 South Spring Street.  
Phone: Home 7207, Broadway 2588.

**Help Advertise California by sending The Times Midwinter Number To Friends in the East**  
This great special edition, which is Southern California's message to the world, recites the story of the sensational unfoldment of metropolitan Los Angeles, details golden opportunities in innumerable fields of endeavor for bread-winners and capitalists, and dwells at length upon the incomparable climatic and scenic attractions of Southern California.  
Nearly 200 pages of concise succinct, encyclopaedic, reliable information concerning California. Issued in permanent magazine form—superbly illustrated in monochrome and color plates.  
Copies wrapped for mailing 10 cents each. With postage 15 cents. Advertising rates on request. Phone Main 48200, Home 10391. Address The Times, New Times Building.

**CHICHESTER'S PILLS**  
THE DIAMOND BRAND  
Sold in every drug store  
and by mail order  
Take as directed  
Beware of cheap imitations  
GIVEN BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE

**THE GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE 20TH CENTURY**  
also called the "Miraculous Cure"  
Cures up to 100 diseases  
Pain, Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Neuritis, Sciatica, etc.  
People treated at their homes successfully. Write or call today for Free description.  
**DR. GLASS, 118 S. Main, Los Angeles**

**10c A BUTTON—\$1 A RUP**  
**Dutchess Trousers**  
—AT—  
**SILVERWOODS'**  
**Men's Famous Wear**  
Sold here exclusively  
**Benjamin Clothes**  
JAMES SMITH & CO.  
648-550 Broadway

**Chas. E. Post & Co.**  
Designers and Makers  
Art Lighting Fixtures  
131 W. 7th St.  
Near Flower. Bldg. 906  
**Drink Puritas Distilled Water—5 Gallons 40c**  
Phone: Home 10053, Main 8191.  
L. A. ICE AND COLD STORAGE CO.

**A Plain Straight Talk**  
While Gibraltar has suffered in common with other growers some loss on its citrus fruit, also some slight loss on its citrus nursery stock from the late cold snap, yet its immense stock of 11,000,000 olive trees, the largest in the world, has increased in value from this very reason, as olive trees will stand 10 degrees more cold than citrus trees. The increased demand for the olive so far overshadows the small loss to its citrus holdings that the company is today in a position to earn GREATER PROFITS for its stockholders than ever before in its history. The land owned by Gibraltar at Bloomington is the very best olive and citrus growing land in the United States and offers the best horticultural investment opportunity in California. Gibraltar's earning power is continually increasing and is backed by the increasing earning power of its assets. **THIS IS WHY GIBRALTAR SHARES ADVANCED 50 PER CENT DURING 1912. THIS IS WHY GIBRALTAR SHARES WILL ADVANCE TO 16 CENTS TUESDAY NIGHT.** By purchasing Gibraltar shares now you secure the advantage of the before-the-raise price, and will also be paid the FULL DIVIDEND for the quarter ending February 28. Every share of Gibraltar stock is intrinsically worth 20 cents right now, owing to the increased value of the company's olive nursery and land holdings, and will be selling at that price by June 1. The man who buys Gibraltar shares now is securing full earning power for his investment. Office open every evening.  
**Gibraltar Investment and Home Building Company**  
ISAIAH MARTIN, President  
142 South Spring Street  
Ground Floor  
Phones: Home 10317—Main 9152

**GIBRALTAR INVESTMENT AND HOME BUILDING CO.**  
I hereby subscribe for and agree to purchase \_\_\_\_\_ shares of the 5 per cent. Preferred Stock of your company at 15 cents per share. Payable \$\_\_\_\_\_ in cash. Remainder in nineteen installments of \$\_\_\_\_\_ per month.  
Signed \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_























# Cities and Towns of Los Angeles County

NEWS REPORTS FROM CORRESPONDENTS OF THE TIMES.

## FAMOUS MAN IS PASSING.

Professor Thaddeus Lowe Fighting His Last Battle.

The Aged Inventor Created the First Artificial Ice.

Will Change Law to Bring About Peace in Town.

PASADENA, Jan. 11.—Prof. Thaddeus C. Lowe, builder of the Mt. Lowe railroad, and famous for many inventions and scientific life, is battling with death at the home of one of his daughters, Mrs. Edna Lowe Wright, No. 280 South Euclid avenue. Having been confined to his bed for nearly a year with a broken hip, he is now in a critical condition. It is feared that he may not live more than a few weeks longer.

The octogenarian, who was 80 years old last August, is fully conscious and is fighting the battle of life as he ever fought the obstacles which he met in his scientific career, and overcoming them, made himself an international reputation. He is suffering from a complication of ailments brought on by senility. While hope is not held out that he will live much longer he is fighting the battle of life as he ever fought the obstacles which he met in his scientific career, and overcoming them, made himself an international reputation.

His son, Thaddeus Lowe, Jr., lives in South Pasadena. Others of the family live in Pennsylvania. He was visiting them at the time of the accident in which he sustained a broken hip.

Prof. Lowe was the first to make artificial ice and is the inventor of the Lowe coke oven system. His inventions in the manufacture of gas are used widely. He was also a pioneer balloonist and with a balloon played an important part in the Civil War, where he served in the Army of the Potomac, making aerial reconnoissances.

RAIN BRINGS GLADNESS. The reports of Weather Observer Storer last night showed a precipitation of .52 of an inch for the past 24 hours, to date, making a total of 2.04 inches for the season, so far.

The downfall has caused much delight in and about Pasadena, and it has been an especially welcome rain from the fact that the water has soaked into the ground, instead of running off as it would have if it had rained harder.

CLEVER MISS IN PLAY. When a demure young miss has played brilliant leads in more than a dozen large productions, it would hardly be proper to call her quite an amateur, even though she has never accepted remuneration for her work, and especially when her acting is as free from amateurishness as that of Miss Mamie Nimick, who will play Cynthia Swift, the athletic girl, in the presentation of the "Campus Mouse."

Miss Nimick, under the direction of Mrs. William Douglas Turner, made one of her greatest hits in the leading part of "All of a Sudden," which was given here last winter. Among other productions in which she has played leads are "The Scrap of Paper," "The Elphinstone of Elton," "The Kleptomaniac" and "The Piper's Pay." In all of these Miss Nimick's leads, and her attractive personality have won for her instant favor not to mention several flattering offers from theatrical managers struck with her youthful enthusiasm and clever work.

Rehearsals are going on nightly to the "Campus Mouse" and although the time in which the 175 participants have to prepare is short Miss Grace Gerish, who is directing the play, declares that on the evening of January 25 a finished production will await the state of the county for the play, which will be presented for the benefit of the Emergency League and the W. A. Scripps Home are now on schedule.

CHILDREN ENTERTAIN. What a public playground can do for young and old was demonstrated last night at Clune's Theater, where the Carmelita people presented an entertainment entitled, "The Village Green." It was an extravaganza, a potpourri of music, dancing, gymnastic exercises—in fact, everything that is done at the playgrounds that could be staged in so small a company.

Mr. and Mrs. George H. Swarthout arranged the affair and managed its presentation. The list of patrons and patronesses included many prominent residents of the city. There was a good attendance.

NOW TO CHANGE ORDINANCE. The indications yesterday were that the city building ordinance will be altered in an effort to smooth over the difficulties between the Mayor and the City Council, on the one hand, and the Board of Education on the other.

The City Council determined at yesterday's session that if the members of the school board are so minded they will make the first move in a new plan that has been outlined. This is in accordance with the provisions of the City Charter, which requires that the committee of nine, as originally arranged, and then, if it is found advisable, to enact an amendment to the building ordinance in which the school board is to be made a part of the committee of nine, and in consideration of which W. C. Crowell, the contractor, would then apply for a permit, to be issued in the regular way.

TO REWARD THE EQUINE. The directors of the Pasadena Humane Society are discussing the proposition of the establishment near the city of a farm for worn out horses. While as yet the project has assumed no definite proportions, they assert that there is need for an institution similar to the Red Acre Farm at New, Mass., in Southern California.

The organization is not now financially able to purchase or lease land for such a purpose, but it is not unlikely that they will head a movement in which subscriptions for the purpose will be solicited.

AMBITIOUS TO HAVE JOB. Louis E. Smith, Assistant City Engineer, is to be successor to City Engineer Van Ornum when the latter resigns his office next February, if the

plans of Mayor Thum are carried out. Smith is slated for the place, and will leave it if the appointment of the Mayor is confirmed by the City Council.

GRATIFYING FIGURES. The report of Postmaster Wood for the year 1911 shows the city to have been prosperous and the population to have increased materially. The postal receipts showed an increase of 10 per cent. over those for the year 1910. The receipts for the year 1911 total \$123,117.15 as against \$111,974.10 for the year previous.

CITY BRIEFS. Yesterday saw the new Mendocino avenue line, the terminus of which is the Altadena Country Club, put in operation. This is an extension of the Lake avenue line and extends to within a short distance of Eaton's Canyon and the foot of the Mt. Wilson toll road.

The 1911 annual meeting of the Pasadena Osteopath Association was held last night at Tea Cup Inn, in the basement of the Young Men's Christian Association building. Several interesting papers were read.

A bulletin that has just been issued by the agricultural department of the University of California at Berkeley states that experts at the North Pasadena city farm have been of great value in determining matters of importance relative to the walnut industry.

Pictures framed at Wadsworth's. (Advertisement.) Vista del Arroyo, Pasadena. (Advertisement.)

Royal Laundry Shoe Repair Department. Phone 89. (Advertisement.)

Most for the money at "Coronado." (Advertisement.)

PREPARING FOR STORMS. Glendale Trustees Order the City Engineer to Construct Dams to Divert the Spring Waters.

GLENDALE, Jan. 10.—The Trustees are taking rapid steps toward the diverting of the water in the Glendale so that the residents in that section will not have their property damaged by the overflow.

Street Superintendent Farr has been instructed to take immediate steps toward having a cement wall erected in the places where the wash runs down the street, and to have brush and brush will be used to check the flow of water. During the summer months the wash has been channeled and is now in better condition to receive the winter waters than it has been for several years. The county officials and the Pacific Electric Railway Company are going to work in conjunction in the erection of a substantial bridge over the wash where a railway crosses it on Brand boulevard.

NEWS BRIEFS. The business of the Glendale post-office, a branch of the Los Angeles office, during the year just ended has, as shown by the sale of stamps, experienced an increase of 23.1 per cent. During the month of December the sale of stamps amounted to \$11,125, beating the next largest month in the history of the office.

50 per cent. During the year one clerk and two carriers were added to the working force. The territory covered has been enlarged and two more carriers will be added soon. During the year 1911 the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company reduced a gain of twenty-five connections per month of the business of 1910, and the company has now 1412 connections.

There were sixty orders received, while in December there were seventy-one. A new panel was recently added to the switchboard, and the force of this establishment now consists of fourteen people.

Miss Rachel Morris Booth of Chicago, who was killed at the home of her cousin, Mrs. A. B. Morrison, No. 1237 West Sixth street, Wednesday, January 9, at the age of 21, was buried at the Morrison home at 11 o'clock Saturday morning.

Friends of Ethel Zell, a well-known young man of this place, have just received word of his marriage in San Francisco to Miss Edna Kilmicko at the place where he is a civil engineer. Mr. and Mrs. Zell will be at home to their friends after February 1 at No. 214 Verdugo road, this city.

Society resort—Hotel del Coronado. (Advertisement.)

BUSINESS IS BOOMING. Activity Along Waterfront Is Manifest. Seventeen Steamers Arriving Within Two Days.

SAN PEDRO, Jan. 10.—Business is booming along the waterfront. In addition to the regular passenger and freight steamers making port, seventeen coastwise lumber carriers have arrived within the past forty-eight hours, bringing for distribution over San Pedro wharves in excess of 15,000,000 feet of lumber, having a value at wholesale in excess of \$200,000.

This is probably a record for the port. Eight or nine more lumber-carriers are due to arrive during the night and tomorrow, and the various wharves and wharves yards present a scene of unusual bustle and activity.

Carriers arriving include the steamer Gen. Hubbard, with 1,600,000 feet for the Hammond Lumber Company at Terminal, loaded at Eureka; the new steamer Columbia, which recently arrived from the Atlantic Coast from Gray's Harbor, with 1,600,000 feet for the Consolidated Lumber Company at Wilmington; the Stanley Dollar, from Gray's Harbor, with 1,450,000 feet for various consignees at this port and Redondo Beach; Norwood, from Gray's Harbor, via San Francisco, with 875,000 feet for wholesalers here and at San Diego. In addition, a dozen steamers of smaller capacity are discharging at the various yards.

SEEKING A GIRL. The police are making a search for Della Eden, a 16-year-old high school girl, who disappeared yesterday afternoon from the school building and has not since been seen. No great fear is felt for her safety, as she took money and considerable clothing when she left. No reason can be assigned by her parents for her departure and no explanation was made by her before leaving.

Hotel del Coronado for comfort. (Advertisement.)

## APPROVAL IS REQUIREMENT.

Long Beach Justice Throws Case from Calendar.

Boys Charged With Shooting Are Released.

Rains Will Save Barley on Beach Slopes.

LONG BEACH, Jan. 10.—Holding that the approval of an official of the city is required for the performance of any act, Justice Brayton this evening dismissed the case against L. H. Fletcher, prohibition agent, who was charged with having intruded himself into office without having been legally appointed.

Fletcher was appointed a deputy county clerk on December 10 by Chief Clerk Wilson, who is County Clerk Leland's deputy, and at once began a tour of the hotels demanding sworn statements of registered guests.

County Clerk Leland was called by the phone and said Fletcher had not been appointed by him and that the chief deputy had no powers in the matter. He ordered Fletcher over to the phone to get the facts, but the latter did not do so and his arrest followed on a misdemeanor charge preferred by the manager of the Business Men's Association.

Next day Fletcher's friends went to Los Angeles and secured from Leland a letter approving the appointment of Fletcher by Wilson, dated January 8. This document was taken to the trial today and later a bench warrant was issued for County Clerk Leland, who appeared this afternoon with the record and verified the appointment of Fletcher.

Attorneys for the prosecution argued that subsequent validation of a questionable appointment did not make date acts committed previously but Justice Brayton held otherwise and on a motion by ex-Chief of Police Williams, who filed the case, dismissed the case.

SHOOTING ACCIDENTAL. Dwight Williams and Roy Dauley the two boys implicated in the shooting of 11-year-old Irma Smith last Sunday, are at home again in charge of their parents. The boys were taken to the juvenile court officer McCortney yesterday and after the circumstances of the case were reviewed he advised that the boys be released.

E. E. Hitchcock, who is in the Compulsory Educational Department of the Los Angeles schools, was the speaker at the meeting of the

## CITY BUYS RARE PRINTS.

South Pasadena Trustees Purchase Famous Old Etchings in Chicago for Public Library—News Briefs.

SOUTH PASADENA, Jan. 10.—The Board of Trustees of the South Pasadena library has recently purchased the complete portfolio of etchings of California missions by the late Henry Chapman Ford. These etchings and original plates, twenty-four in number, are printed on a fine Japanese paper and have a distinctly Southern California "atmosphere" in the expression of the mountain perspective and the old missions with their tiled roofs and century old bells.

The entire set of twenty-four artist proofs were obtained at the old Book Shop in Chicago from the heirs of the artist who died several years ago. They are entitled "The Mission Era of California" and are the result of twenty-five years of study in the early seventies, when the difficulties attending pilgrimages to the scattered missions were many and great. The etchings have been framed and hung to advantage by the city librarian, Mrs. Nellie Keith.

NEWS BRIEFS. The secretary of the Chamber of Commerce has completed a directory of the business establishments in South Pasadena, with the two-fold purpose of demonstrating the number and kinds of business enterprises in the city, and of providing a convenient means of locating any desired line of industries or trades. The city's development is evident from the fact that the list includes over 100 separate businesses, without including any professional men.

The Chamber of Commerce hopes to become a bureau of information for the use of the city and new comers to South Pasadena, and in this line provided itself with the latest map of the city, showing all the streets and streets in detail, and keeps on file at its headquarters all the latest directories.

The Philistine class of the Calvary Presbyterian Church has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Bertha Miller; vice-president, Grace Lawyer; secretary, Melissa Lockier; treasurer, Corinne Dodson; reporter, Genevieve Ocheltree; chairman of Social Committee, Josephine Walker; chairman of Sunshine Committee, Rosalie Davis; chairman of Missionary Committee, Lenore Hamm.

Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Brydon Ocheltree have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Dorothy, to Theodore Edward Smith, Jr. Mr. and Mrs. Ocheltree have three children, and Mr. and Mrs. Smith are both graduates of a girl's school in Virginia last June. Mr. Smith is connected with a business firm in Los Angeles. No date has been set for the wedding.

E. E. Hitchcock, who is in the Compulsory Educational Department of the Los Angeles schools, was the speaker at the meeting of the

Miss Annie Allen, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Charles Lewis Allen, No. 905 Brent street, has gone to San Francisco, where she will enter Stanford University, from which college she graduated in 1911, and will secure her Master's degree.

Bright, winter weather at Coronado. (Advertisement.)

Good Dressers Wear Society Brand Overcoats To Keep Warm To Keep Dry To Keep Stylish \$20 Up.



Especially Fine Values In Overcoats Grays, Browns, Blacks At \$15 The Best Values in the World.

Society Brand Clothes Scott Bros 425-427 SO. SPRING ST.

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# Story of the Day's Events

San Bernardino. MILITARY NEWS REPORTS FROM CORRESPONDENTS OF THE TIMES.

APPLE GROWERS FORM SOCIETY. Meeting at San Bernardino Results in Action.

Many Exhibits Are Promised for Orange Show. Divorced Wife Nurses Former Husband Until Death.

SAN BERNARDINO, Jan. 10.—At a meeting of apple growers at the Chamber of Commerce building this morning the organization of the San Bernardino County Apple Growers' Association was completed by the election of Dr. J. N. Baylis as president, W. H. Codd of Yucaipa as vice-president, and Isaac Ford of Oak Glen as secretary and treasurer.

Directors were chosen: Yucaipa district, G. Mathews; Pine Creek district, Dr. J. N. Baylis; Mill Creek and Santa Ana Canyon district, Hiram Gask; Swanton Canyon, Lytle Creek and Oak Glen district, Harry Heath; Mojave River section, Victor C. Smith; Oak Glen district, Isaac Ford; county at large, W. H. Codd of Yucaipa.

Isaac Ford of Oak Glen, Dr. J. N. Baylis of San Bernardino, Victor C. Smith of the Mojave district, W. H. Codd of Yucaipa and F. S. Clyde of Mojave were named a committee on bylaws.

The initial work of the organization will be on educational lines both with the growers and the public. Bylaws measures will eventually be taken up and the county probably divided into two districts for this purpose. Yucaipa and Oak Glen sections comprising one section, and the mountain districts around San Bernardino the other.

Each district will install packing-houses, dryers, cider, jelly, apple butter and canning plants for taking care of the poorer grades of apples and thus prevent their being thrown on the market to hamper the price of first-class fruit.

The condition of the apple orchards throughout the county is excellent, according to reports from growers. The cold weather has been a benefit rather than a detriment and under normal conditions a large crop will be expected the coming year.

EXHIBITS ASSURED. Reports continue to roll in from the orange growing districts of the county that regardless of any weather conditions they will make displays on the coming national orange show in the last twenty-four hours of the month. The success of the show is being watched with interest by the growers, and many districts are now putting in exhibits to make a display of their products.

It was now put in exhibits to make a display of their products. The purpose of demonstrating the quality of the fruit was as serious as it was to point to a far more successful season than last year.

NEWS BRIEFS. Word has been received here of the death of Henry B. Gregory, who died in partnership with James A. Gregory, now of Los Angeles. Gregory was a prominent citizen of San Bernardino and was a member of the local bar.

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# The Los Angeles Times

Illustrated Weekly

Ready for Readers Saturday and Sunday Mornings

This week's issue contains the following and other SPECIAL ARTICLES:

IN MAHOGANY LAND. By Frank G. Carpenter.

UNCLE SAM'S DIPLOMATIC SERVICE. By W. L. Aldorfer.

FROM QUEENSTOWN TO CORK. By Thomas Fitch.

WHEN THE PRESIDENT TELEPHONES. By Robert D. Rein.

STORY OF THREE SEQUESTERED GRAVES. By Alice M. Edwards.

A SUPREME EFFORT. By Hamilton Pope Galt.

IN PURSUIT OF POLLY. By Betty Steele.

THE BUBBLE BURSTS. By Gus Seal.

UNCLE SAM AND THE INDIAN. By Donald Carlisle.

PENSAMIENTOS DE UN VIEJO. By George W. Burton.

THE EAGLE.

WHO'S WHO—AND WHY.

GOOD SHORT STORIES.

CITY AND HOUSE BEAUTIFUL.

POULTRY CULTURE.

THE HUMAN BODY AND ITS CARE.

MEN, WOMEN AND AFFAIRS.

UNIQUE, STRANGE, CURIOUS.

BY THE WESTERN SEA.

INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS.

CURRENT CARTOONS.

Two-page Halftone and Other Beautiful Pictures and Illustrations.

You are in the fresh water sea of Opportunity. "You are in the Amazon—dip it up!"

Welcome Tidings

For Your Friends and Kinsmen in the Old Home

A PREMIUM AND A PRIZE

Los Angeles Times

# Illustrated Weekly

The Unique Magazine of the Season

How You Can Secure It FREE

(See list of rich CONTENTS every week.)

As a means of adding residents of Los Angeles and California an opportunity to promote and exhibit their products and to keep their friends in the Middle West and as a means of information respecting the country, the Los Angeles Times will mail a separate free copy of the Illustrated Weekly to every subscriber to the Daily and Sunday Times.

CONTRACT. FOR SIX MONTHS, postpaid, to any address in the United States, for every subscriber to the Daily and Sunday Times.

This high-class, intensely interesting, carefully edited magazine is under the editorial direction of the Los Angeles Times and is published weekly, except on Sundays and holidays.

The magazine is devoted to the development of California and the promotion of the products of the state, and is a valuable source of information to all who are interested in the progress of the state.

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## APPLE GROWERS FORM SOCIETY.

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Those who were chosen: Yucaipa district, G. Mather; Pine Creek district, Dr. J. N. Baylis; Mill Creek and San Antonio districts, Hiram and Fred, respectively; Canyon, Lytle Creek and Oak Glen districts, Harry Heath; San Bernardino district, Victor C. Smith; San Gabriel district, Isaac Ford; County at large, W. H. Codd of Yucaipa. Dr. J. N. Baylis of San Bernardino, Victor C. Smith of the Mill Creek district, W. H. Codd of Yucaipa and F. S. Clyde of the County at large were named a committee on the initial work of the organization.

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## MILITARY MAN IS MARRIED.

Weds Los Angeles Widow at San Diego and Will Leave Shortly for Mexico City.

San Diego, Jan. 10.—Capt. William A. Burnside, Fourteenth Infantry, U.S.A., and military attaché of the United States army at Mexico City, and Mrs. Olive Belle Warrick, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas E. Clark of Los Angeles were married here late yesterday by Justice of the Peace Solon Bryan, a court balliff was the only witness of the ceremony, which is believed to be the climax of an elopement.

Today neither Capt. Burnside nor his bride could be found. They are registered at a local hotel. Capt. Burnside and Mrs. Warrick, who is a divorcee, and well known in social circles in Los Angeles, arrived yesterday afternoon. He gave his age as 39 years and Mrs. Warrick admitted 27 years. According to information at the hotel, they expect to remain in San Diego a few days before starting for Mexico City.

San Antonio.

## GRAND JURY IS DISCHARGED.

ORANGE COUNTY BODY SUBMITS A COLORLESS REPORT.

Declares That the City of Orange Is Maintaining an Outfall Sewer Which Is a Nuisance and Advises District Attorney to Start Proceedings.

Santa Ana, Jan. 10.—After making a report to Judge West today the grand jury was discharged. The report showed few criticisms, and was chiefly made up of recommendations for changes in compensation of county officers.

The grand jury declared that the city of Orange is maintaining a sewer outfall that is a nuisance to the residents of West Orange, and the grand jury recommends that the District Attorney and Supervisors take immediate action to get rid of the nuisance. Another sanitary measure recommended is that the use of sanitary paper towels be adopted in all the public buildings of the county, including the schools.

In general the report finds all county and city offices in good shape. It found that the treasurer of Stanton keeps the city's money in a bank outside the county and as a personal account. The grand jury finds on law against the action, but asks that the treasurer keep a separate bank account for the city.

The principal recommendation in changes in county offices is one favoring the establishment of a new Superior Court, giving this county two judges, their salaries to be \$4000 after January 1, 1915, instead of \$4000 as now. Other recommendations are for two additional field deputies, \$800 a year additional office help, an increase of the chief deputy's salary from \$100 to \$125 a month, for the assessor's office; the addition of a stenographer to the office force of the County Clerk; the raising of the salary of the Deputy County Superintendent of Schools from \$50 a month to \$75 a month; the addition of two clerks at \$1800 each; and the raising of the salary of the jailer from \$1000 to \$1200 for the Sheriff's office; raising each Supervisor's salary from \$500 to \$600 a year and his compensation for road work from \$4 a day to \$6, not to run over 150 days a year; allowing the tax collector a deputy at \$75 for twelve months; instead of \$1200; allowing the District Attorney one more deputy at \$180 and a stenographer at \$140.

The grand jury issued a supplemental statement to the taxpayers of the county giving specific reasons for the recommendations, stating that the grand jury had declined numerous requests for additional compensation.

Polio, tennis, golf at Coronado.—(Advertisement.)

## COLTON BRIEFS.

COLTON, Jan. 10.—Bedford Fisher, one of the most highly respected citizens of the city, passed away yesterday after a lingering illness. He was 51 years of age, having one month, and had been in feeble health for quite a long time. He leaves a widow and one son, George A. Fisher, superintendent of the Colton-Portland Cement plant. He was a native of Chester county, Pennsylvania, but was raised in Morris, Ill. Much of his life had been passed as a civil engineer and in the interest of possessions held during the Pike Peak excitement, he made several trips from Morris to Colorado, via the ox team and stage coach route. He also established the first cement plant in the State of Illinois. The funeral will be held tomorrow and interment is to be at Mountain View Cemetery at San Bernardino.

Wilbur Fox, the 8-year-old nephew of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Mullen, with whom he makes his home, fell today and broke his right arm while playing among the playground apparatus. While on a high trapeze he lost his balance with the hard tumble as a result.

Freemont Adams, charged with a nameless crime on the person of a little 5-year-old Colton girl, was given a sentence of five years in San Quentin by the San Bernardino court yesterday. The case was tried. The offense occurred here about two months ago, the child having been enticed under the Santa Fe warehouse with candy and money. The prisoner alleged he was under the influence of cheap liquor at the time, but the gravity of the offense allowed no leniency to be shown.

Soft, winter weather at Coronado.—(Advertisement.)

## ORANGE.

ORANGE, Jan. 10.—The City Trustees and P. E. officials are deadlocked over the demand of the City Trustees that the P. E. guarantee in the franchise for an electric road between here and Santa Ana that there be ten roundtrip cars per day, early service being not later than 5:30 a.m. and the latest not earlier than 11:30 p.m. daily.

Engage rooms at Coronado now!—(Advertisement.)

## WEATHER CHIEF GIVES ADVICE.

Riverside Fruit Growers Listen to Expert.

Conditions Cause Auction Plan to Be Abandoned.

Check Kiting Operator Again Comes to Grief.

Riverside, Jan. 10.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Studying citrus fruit conditions and gathering information concerning how best to apply frost prevention devices, Prof. A. G. McAldie, head of the California branch of the Government Weather Bureau, today interested Riverside fruit growers, who filled the Chamber of Commerce. After Prof. McAldie had closed his talk on the recent cold spell, he was asked many questions relative to the most practicable methods of opposing frost and how best to protect frosted oranges that they may be "brought back" with the least possible loss.

The weather chief seemed to think that Riverside, originator of frost-fighting methods, had not taken such precautions as should have been observed by growers of such experience and practically. He said:

"Sufficient fuel was burned during the recent freeze to save the crop if there had been any method of conserving the heat so created, instead of allowing much to escape. Frost is merely a problem in the air drainage. The chief ways of overcoming it are heating orchards, covering trees and mixing the air or causing proper ventilation. All of these processes are necessary for good results. I am reliably informed that among persons will be brought upon the Legislature to induce that body to appropriate \$200,000 for the purpose of carrying forth the battle against frost."

"There is no 'promised land' anywhere. You Riversideans have as good a land as there is anywhere and are destined to win it. What happened here this week may not occur again in forty years, but the plan for you to adopt is to be prepared for the worst, for there may be a recurrence of the unpleasant experience next week, next month, or at any time."

Being informed that certain portions of the West Riverside district practically escaped frost damage, Prof. McAldie consented to visit that section and was taken by auto into various groves. He returned to the hotel with a bunch of lemon blossoms, picked from the standing trees. He stated that there was more hopefulness among the growers here than freedom from injury to most sections. What fruit the community will have to ship will be packed in the old house.

MAYOR LAUGHS LAST.

Through his alertness Mayor Peters today succeeded in spoiling the plans of some of the opponents of the water bonds, who thought to perpetrate a huge joke on the chief executive and his wife. While assisting Mrs. Peters in getting out of a garage with her electric runabout his eye was attracted to a banner placed across the rear of the car bearing the legend, "Vote against the water bonds." Mrs. Peters' attention was directed to the sign, and as she is an enthusiastic supporter of the bonds the placard came off instantly.

WANT MANUFACTORIES.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Riverside Board last night the matter of securing more manufacturing enterprises for this section had consideration. The discussion elicited the information that concerns which had sought a location here found the back-haul tariff of 36 cents a hundred pounds practically prohibitive, and that until the Supreme Court places Riverside on an equal footing with Los Angeles there would be little prospect of inducing many concerns to establish themselves here. The meeting was held about the tables in the dining-room of the newly opened Hotel Tetley.

KITING CHECKS HIS FAILING.

L. J. Wickett, whose path through life has been marked by bad checks, will probably spend the next eight years at San Quentin. Judge Denmore today declared the period of Wickett's probation ended. Wickett was before the court last July, and in view of mitigating circumstances, the check artist was placed on probation, with the alternative of eight years in San Quentin. Wickett failed to reform, however, and was finally located at New Orleans. It is believed the Los Angeles officials will waive their right and allow Wickett to be taken to prison from this county.

GETS LODGING AND BOARD.

John Snyder, who threw a brick through the display window of the Crowell Optical Company, will reflect on his act for a period of six months in the County Jail. He pleaded guilty in Justice Webb's court to a charge of malicious mischief. It was presumed that Snyder was acting with a confederate, whose plan would be to loot the window when the streets had been cleared in the pursuit of the culprit.

ELECT BANK DIRECTORS.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the National Bank of Riverside resulted in the election of the following directors: A. Aldair, W. A. Honyngs, G. B. Bayley, G. D. Cunningham, Henry D., French,

Harry W. Hammond, William L. Peters, W. W. Phelps, W. H. Robinson, E. F. Rockhold, Kingsbury Sanborn, A. J. Baizer, J. E. Neel, H. A. Westbrook, F. P. Wilson.

The reports show deposits of \$866,765, loans and discounts amounting to \$490,293, and cash on hand to the amount of \$224,456.

The new directors of the Bank of Highgrove comprise Stanley J. Castleman, F. M. Ryan, Albert J. Twogood, N. H. Twogood, E. F. Wolever, A. D. Bell and W. H. Ryan.

Two hundred ponies at Coronado.—(Advertisement.)

## BEAUMONT BRIEFS.

BEAUMONT, Jan. 10.—A careful estimate made on figures obtained from nurserymen and orchardists shows the number of deciduous fruit trees to be set out in the Beaumont Valley this season will exceed the record of last year, when 56,600 trees were planted. Most of the new orchards will be in apples, the remainder being set in cherries, pears and peaches. Planting will begin immediately, as there is now sufficient moisture in the ground to insure healthy growth. The largest single new orchard to be set out this season is on the Hannon ranch, four miles northwest of this city, where eighty-two acres will be planted in apples.

The receipts of the Beaumont post-office for the last quarter of 1917 were \$1077.90, an increase of 13 per cent over the same period in 1916.

J. A. Dunlap has purchased of George Kulank twenty acres of irrigated land in Cherry Valley, west. He will plant it in apples. Similar land, improved with a 4-year-old orchard, sold recently at \$600 an acre.

Two new concrete business buildings are under construction on D street, and will be occupied by C. E. Smoot and will be occupied by his hardware stock. The other building is a garage, built in mission style. It will be occupied by Jones & Williams, proprietors of the Beaumont Garage.

The recently-organized Board of City Trustees passed six ordinances at a meeting tonight. An application for an electric-lighting franchise was presented by the Southern California Edison Company.

C. McNeil has purchased of B. S. Casey of Rialto, for a consideration of \$4000, the business lot and building now occupied by the Casey hardware store at the corner of California avenue and D street.

SAN DIEGO SNOW.

SAN DIEGO, Jan. 10.—Snow covers the mountains of San Diego county today to a depth of nine inches in places, the average being about four inches, and reports from mountain resorts is that it was still snowing at noon. The precipitation in San Diego amounts to .71 inch. The rain has been heavy also in the lowlands. Fair and cooler weather with heavy frost tomorrow is forecast.

MOVEMENT OF FLEET.

SAN DIEGO, Jan. 10.—[By A. P. Night Wire.] Two armored cruisers of the Pacific fleet, the Colorado, flagship now of Rear-Admiral W. H. H. Southard, and the South Dakota, arrived in the harbor this morning from San Francisco. They will remain until after Rear-Admiral Southard's departure, which will be succeeded here by Rear-Admiral Cowles.

Help Advertise California by sending

The Times

Midwinter Number

To Friends in the East

This great special edition, which is Southern California's message to the world, recites the story of the sensational unfoldment of metropolitan Los Angeles, details golden opportunities in innumerable fields of endeavor for broad-winners and capitalists, and dwells at length upon the incomparable climatic and scenic attractions of Southern California.

Nearly 200 pages of concise succinct, encyclopaedic, reliable information concerning California. Issued in permanent magazine form—superbly illustrated in monochrome and color plates.

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GIVES HEALTH AND STRENGTH. AT DRUGGISTS.

Laird-Scholer

Shoes for Women

WETHERBY-KAYSER SHOE CO. BROADWAY AT FOURTH

S. NORDLINGER & SONS.

DIAMOND MERCHANTS

631-633 South Broadway.

Excellent Service

To Eastern Points

Via Salt Lake Route

Tickets at 601 So. Spring St.

## SALOON MEN FRIGHTENED.

VENETIANS WORRY OVER REPORT FROM THE CAPITAL.

Rumor Has It That a Law Will Be Passed Compelling Saloons to Close on Sunday—One Dollar Allowed the Owner of a Slain Cat. McCarty Settles Bill.

VENICE, Jan. 10.—Consternation seized cat proprietors and the denizens of "Spenders' Row" this afternoon when a message came from Sacramento stating that a vigorous effort would be made by legislators to pass a Sunday saloon closing law for California. A committee of Venetians will probably be selected within the next day or so to go to the State capital and work hard against the bill.

Sunday is the big day in Venice. More visitors come to this resort city on the Sabbath than on all other days of the week combined. The big attraction for the crowds are the cafes and what is served within the amusements and the strand. Without the privilege of serving liquor either over the mahogany bar or on linen-covered tables on Sunday Venice would be a sorry sight, the cafe and saloon men say, and the concerned proprietors agree with them. Hence they will make a determined stand against the effort to "kill Venice" as they put it. There are nineteen places in Venice where the thirsty may get their brands, either with or without solid refreshment. The nineteen are rising up against the Sunday law as proposed.

NEWS BRIEFS.

How can a cat repose in bed between its master and mistress, and at the same time destroy sundry Black Minors here in a neighbor's yard? That is the question which Beale Thompson and Henry Thompson, her husband, fired at a jury in Justice Brown's court this afternoon. Peter Keiser was being sued for \$100 damages for shooting and ending the nine existences of Mrs. Thompson's cat. Keiser said the Thompsons feline prowled around nights, and at each prowl selected and ate one of his prize Minors, so he shot the cat. The jury was inclined to believe the statement of Mrs. Thompson that the cat slept on the bed between herself and her husband, but awarded Mrs. Thompson only \$1 for the cat. One jurymen said he didn't believe any cat on earth was worth more than four bits, but he would double that because he wanted to get out of the courtroom and to his business.

Luther McCarty, before he departed from Los Angeles today, settled the claim of Photographer Thompson for \$160 worth of photos taken of himself and training corps while preparing for his fight with Al Falser. McCarty declared that the pictures were ordered by his manager and should have been paid for by him.

# -buy, before the Canal Opens

--Right AT the Harbor!

--not one to two miles away from it.

--Dominguez Harbor Tract is crossed by steam and electric roads.

--prices, the same as so-called "harbor properties" one to two miles from the water front.

The time to invest in close-to-deep-water harbor property is not after the world's great freighters are coming to our port via the Panama Canal—the logical time to buy is BEFORE the whole country wakes up to the fact that Los Angeles Harbor is one of the great ports of the world.

The awakening will come surely, inevitably, 30 to 60 days after the Panama Canal opens. Conservative experts predict that there will be a boom and rush for Harbor property that will rival the exciting old California days of '49.

Seize today's opportunity TODAY! Visit the Harbor District with us Sunday. A 20-mile boat ride over the Inner and Outer Harbor, together with the authentic, interesting talks by our special lecturers — will thoroughly post you on the entire Harbor situation.

You will not be bored or unduly urged to buy. However, we'll prove to you that our "Dominguez Harbor Tract," in which over \$160,000.00 worth of lots have been sold in less than 45 days—offers the most promising harbor investments on the market. The prices and terms are within your reach.

Call at once for tickets — hundreds have been turned away—seating capacity limited — to avoid disappointment get tickets NOW.

Excursion Sunday

To Los Angeles Harbor

25c ROUND TRIP

Includes a 20-Mile Boat Ride

CARS LEAVE 10 A. M.

F. P. NEWPORT COMPANY

204-209 Central Building,

Sixth and Main Sts.

Home 60175, Main 4792.

One Bottle Cures

McBURNIE'S KIDNEY PILLS

For Bright's disease, brick dust deposit, bed wetting, gravel, dropsy, diabetes, etc.

W. F. McBurnie, 2887 S. Vermont Ave., Los Angeles, Cal., for 5 day treatment. Ref. H. B. Brundage.

The box with the Padre on the box.

For Solid Gold Crowns

For a full Set of Guaranteed Teeth. \$5

Painless Extraction Guaranteed.

YALE DENTISTS

Open Sundays, 9 to 12. Third Floor, Parmelee-Dohmann Bldg., 444 So. Broadway

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High School

Gloves, \$1.25

Made especially to  
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Los Angeles Times  
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**Silveroid**  
THE PERFECTED  
**WHITE ROOFING**

*Silveroid Roofs on Weaver Residence Santa Monica - by the Sea.*

**Silveroid**

Is typically Californian. It brightens the landscape, dispels "Glooms" and tells the observing world that cheerful folk dwell within. You see Silveroid everywhere—on thousands of modern bungalows as well as the most pretentious homes costing well up into six figures. Have it on your own home—it will cheer you up.

Send for pictures of beautiful homes roofed with Silveroid.

**PIONEER PAPER CO.**  
MANUFACTURERS - CONTRACTORS  
247-251 So. Los Angeles St.

## Listen to This

—From a Famous Builder

(Builder of the Empire Hotel, and many other famous buildings in New York City)

"It is perhaps no more than right for me to tell you that the workmanship, the care, the skill which is made manifest in the application of your White Malthoid, under your direction, is without question, in my mind the fact that I consider this reinforced White Malthoid Roofing, after all my wide experience, a covering that will last at least twenty years with ordinary care."

WM. A. BRUSH,  
440 South Comstock St., Whittier.

### See That White Roof That's Malthoid

All over Los Angeles you see Malthoid—you see its beautiful whiteness, decorating and protecting and adding attractiveness to the characteristic bungalows in this sunny Southern California.

Let us talk to you about your white roof.

Made, laid and guaranteed by—

**The Paraffine Paint Co.,**  
518-520 Security Bldg., Los Angeles  
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Phones: Home 10462—Main 6646

On the Coast

In the West

# The Los Angeles Times

Contains all the news; besides special unequalled features, indeed a great variety of popular articles from eminent writers and more advertising matter than any other newspaper extant.

It thoroughly covers Los Angeles and Southern California, also reaches the wonderful San Joaquin Valley, Nevada, Arizona and New Mexico.

Its popularity is attested by the fact that it carries twice as many "Want" or "Liner" advertisements as any other paper in the Pacific Southwest.

The Times gives its advertising patrons greater value for less money than any other medium, and supplies its readers with exclusive and reliable news.

The subscription price is, Daily and Sunday, \$9 per year by carrier, or, postage paid, 75 cents per month. Sunday only (including Illustrated Weekly Magazine,) \$3.50 per year.

Rates for advertising furnished on application.

**The Times-Mirror Company**  
New Times Building, First and Broadway, Los Angeles, Cal.

## THE TIMES MAGAZINE.

PUBLISHED DEC. 5, 1897. REORGANIZED JAN. 6, 1912, AND JAN. 4, 1913.

devoted to the development of California and the Great Southwest, the exploitation of their marvelous natural resources and the word-painting of their wonders and beauties. Popular descriptive sketches, solid articles strong in fact, statement and information; brilliant editorial correspondence, poetry and pictures; the Home, the Garden, the Farm and the Range.

independent weekly vehicle of present day thought, exhortation and description; a journal of views, opinions and convictions; the steady champion of liberty, law and freedom in the industries, holding up the hands of good men and women, without distinction, who are earnestly seeking to better their condition in life and to serve the cause of home, country and civilization.

Illustrated Weekly, being complete in itself, is served to the public separate from The Times news sheets when required. In submitting matter for publication in the Illustrated Weekly, you are advised to retain copies of your writings. Manuscripts accompanied by postage will be returned if not found available; but otherwise the return is not guaranteed.

Available by newsdealers; 10 cents a copy. With the Sunday Times, \$3.50 a year; without, \$2.60 a year. THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY, Publishers, New Times Building, Los Angeles, Cal.

and as second-class matter January 6, 1912, at Los Angeles, Cal., under Act of March 3, 1879.

## Los Angeles Times Illustrated Weekly

Under the Editorial Direction of HARRISON GRAY OTIS.

Regular Weekly Issue Over 91,000.

## BY THE WESTERN SEA, IN THE HEART OF THE SOUTHWEST.

Training the Twigs.

HERE are an abundant number of little human twigs in all the communities throughout the Great Southwest. And business of training them, if you please, precedes of all other activities carried on by the wide-awake and highly refined of these communities. What we mean is that education is the first consideration everywhere throughout the Great West. This attention to brain-training in young is not confined by any means to Los Angeles, the metropolis of the Great West, although the great city very properly leads all the sisterhood in this good

Pasadena, the Board of Education is making every nerve for the completion of the group of the Polytechnic High School. These structures are completed, and the Louis Agassiz, the Jane Addams and the Mechanics building. The entire is expected to be finished by the first of the year, and the high school pupils to be there after the Easter holidays. It is more than a year since ground was broken for the first building. The total cost of all improvements will be just short of \$1,000,000.

San Diego, where work will soon upon a handsome school to cost \$1,000,000, and it is simply a common school, please. Space will be provided in the new building for kindergarten work, domestic science and manual training.

San Francisco, the Board of Education, chairman of the publicity committee, is one of the directors of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, returned from a tour covering nearly all of Europe. As a result of his observation he announces that "In Europe the fever is an epidemic, and steamship companies are preparing to handle 500,000 people in 1915." He refers to the great movement of population or tourists to the Coast year referred to, when the exposition is opened. He continues: "They are tickets now on the installment plan and those who cannot afford the whole at once of \$35 will be able to meet the bill. This will be the lowest fare for our own country, he says: "In the long run business men forget their opportunity that presents itself. One of the great financiers of the Middle West in Chicago a few weeks ago that it was a matter of only a few years until the population of this State (California) would be as great as that of Massachusetts in the number

of people to the amount of 45,000,000 people.

That is what the head "By the Western Sea" prophesying a year over and over again continued and energetically interested in any one who are buying tickets to the exposition, not sightseers, not "bent," but are coming are intelligent enough to see the opportunity lying before them in their old homes. They will be able to enter the shortsighted bill of the House of Representatives enacted into a law.

Development of the city of Los Angeles. The aqueduct 240 miles long, conveying a river of 300,000 cubic feet of water to the municipal water works, is now developing about 35,000 horsepower. The electric current. The ready several corporations production of electricity for lighting and view the possibility of a tor with evident alarm. The city is offering the use of a year for the use of the field as a compact, on a little over cent. on \$20,000,000. private corporations is amount of money. But arrives here from New York with \$100,000,000 capital, sibly be organized in electric power used in Los Angeles. Indeed, interested in the subject made the declaration that capital is available to the industry of this one city. This is not the place, sion as to whether or not otherwise for the city fer made. Our reference is to point out the fact that the future will be electric this the Great Southwest West, from Mexico to California, the metropolis of the Great West, although the great city very properly leads all the sisterhood in this good

With population increasing part of the world, broadened for manufactured products kinds of raw material at hand will be the era of manufacturing all along these shores. The grazing era and gave place to general farming. These industries opened, and now comes the turning development. And we only have our home market on the shores of the Pacific is an aggregate population of man beings needing all sorts of the loom and all sorts of implements, as well as of material development of that partially of the globe.

Not to His Lik [P. I. P.] "I wonder why marry Pearly Green? She is because," replied George's "he does not like mother-of-pe



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of people to the acre. This means upward of 45,000,000 people in California.

That is what this department under the head "By the Western Sea" began by prophesying a year ago, and has reiterated over and over again. It will require the continued and energetic effort of every one of us interested in any way in Coast affairs to be ready for this great rush. The Europeans who are buying tickets at the \$35 rate are not sightseers, not in any way "on pleasure bent," but are coming here to stay. If they are intelligent enough to know the opportunity lying before them away across the sea in their old homes and thrifty enough to save the money for their fare, it is reasonable to suppose they know how to read and will be able to enter the country in spite of the shortsighted bill recently passed by the House of Representatives should it finally be enacted into a law.

Development of Electric Power.

THE city of Los Angeles having built an aqueduct 240 miles long, capable of conveying a river of 30,000 miner's inches of water to the municipality, has the means of developing about 35,000 net horse power of electric current. There are in the city already several corporations engaged in the production of electricity and its distribution for lighting and power purposes which view the possibility of the city as a competitor with evident alarm. These power companies offer the city a rental of \$1,000,000 a year for the use of this municipal power in order to keep the general community out of the field as a competitor. This is 6 per cent. on a little over \$16,000,000, or 5 per cent. on \$20,000,000. One at least of the private corporations is capitalized for that amount of money. But the sensational news arrives here from New York that a syndicate with \$100,000,000 capital behind it will possibly be organized in order to control the electric power used in and near the city of Los Angeles. Indeed, the capitalists interested in the subject are said to have made the declaration that \$1,500,000,000 of capital is available to control this basic industry of this one city and its environs.

This is not the place to go into a discussion as to whether or not it would be wise or otherwise for the city to accept the offer made. Our reference to the subject here is to point out the fact that the power of the future will be electricity, and that in this the Great Southwest and all the great West, from Mexico to Canada, is on an absolute level with any other section of the country or with any country in the world in this kind of mechanical power. That means that no region of the world can in the future vault any advantage over the country by the Western Sea in manufacturing possibilities. It sets this section of the country plainly in view as the land of all opportunity for all time to come. Coal fields become exhausted, or even where there is still coal, as in England, it has to be brought up from vast depths in the earth at immense cost. Our own oil measures in California are said to contain fuel enough for two or three centuries. But the water currents of the Sierras and the Coast ranges of mountains afford electric power just as long as the sun draws the water from the surface of the ocean, as long as the winds drive this vapor inland and the cold air on the mountain top condenses it into rain and snow. There is a phrase current, "as long as grass grows and water runs," and that is the only limit of time put to this source of mechanical power in this country by the Western Sea.

With population increasing as it is in this part of the world, broadening our markets for manufactured products, and with all kinds of raw material at hand, from now on will be the era of manufacturing development all along these shores of the Western Sea. The grazing era and the mining era gave place to general farming and fruit-growing. These industries are well developed, and now comes the year of manufacturing development. And remember, we not only have our home market, but opposite us on the shores of the Pacific in Asia there is an aggregate population of 800,000,000 human beings needing all sorts of fabrics of the loom and all sorts of agricultural implements, as well as of machinery in the development of that partially-neglected quarter of the globe.

Not to His Liking.

[P. I. P.] "I wonder why George doesn't marry Pearly Green? She is a real pearl." "Because," replied George's young brother, "he does not like mother-of-pearl."

The People's Interest Paramount.

THANKS to those who deliberately and traitorously disrupted the Republican party in the United States the government has gone out of the hands of that party and gone into the hands of a party which on every important national question in fifty years the great majority of our people has judged to stand for principles un-American and unsafe, and therefore not for the best interests of the people as a whole. This disapprobation of the Democratic party on the part of the people of the United States has touched the attitude of that party concerning the Civil War, concerning reorganization of the States after the war, concerning our fiscal and financial policies, and every other important question that has come up. That the majority of the people of the country are of the same opinion still is manifest in the vote cast November 5, 1912. The total vote of the country was but little larger than in the Presidential election of 1908, and the popular vote for Mr. Wilson was but little larger than that for Mr. Bryan, although the Democratic candidate was elected, while the one of the former occasion was defeated.

The greatest question affected by this change of government at the present time is the fiscal policy of the United States. The Democratic party has no more changed its attitude touching the tariff than the Ethiopian in the parable could change his skin or the leopard his spots. The leaders of the party are simply a little more diplomatic and politic, removing their hearts from their coat sleeves and hiding them away in order to secure votes enough to carry its candidates into office and its members to the public crib. We do not deny that there is something favorable to the country's interests in this political diplomacy, but the question is: how much.

It may be that the protective tariff has been a selfish thing. We would even say very selfish. But is it less so than the selfishness of free trade? What the free traders, revenue-tariff men and low-tariff men have in their minds every time is some selfish advantage. The man who believes most unquestionably in the nearest to radical free trade holds that opinion because he thinks that he among others will be better off under that fiscal system than under a protective tariff. What we would plead for is the general advantage not of an individual, not of a class, not of an interest, not of that of labor pure and simple or that of capital pure and simple, but for the general good of all the people of all classes, laborer and capitalist, producer and consumer, employer and employee, manufacturer and farmer all alike.

The best way to clinch an argument is to bring it as near home as possible to as many individuals as we may. The change of administration attempts to strike directly at one of California's principal industries, the production of oranges and lemons. When the Democratic party did not control the whole government a very large proportion of its members in Congress favored the removal of all duties levied upon imported lemons. Had the party members in Congress been able to do it, such a law would have been passed and, we have no doubt, approved of by the members of the party generally throughout the whole country excepting in California, and the exceptions would not have covered all the members of that party in a State where domestic lemons are produced.

That this question will come up again in the extraordinary session of Congress during the coming spring is certain. That there will be divergence of opinion among members of the dominant party in Congress is

manifest, but it may well be doubted if there will be a single member of the party in Congress excepting those from Southern California who will not favor removing some of the duty now levied on lemons, and it is just as certain that many of them will favor removing it all. Only time can possibly answer the question, what will be the result of this agitation?

If the duty is all removed on imported lemons the industry in California must perish. That is a fact known and confessed of all who have made a careful and unbiased study of the question. If the duties are lowered to any great degree either the industry must perish in California or every person concerned in it from the owner of the groves to the poorest paid person who handles the crop must be satisfied with less results upon the investment of capital and of hours of labor. To destroy the industry would be to confiscate the means of a large number of people—amounting in the aggregate to millions of dollars. To lessen the income will be to confiscate a portion of this wealth. Again, to destroy the industry would be to put out of employment thousands of men and women, boys and girls. To lower the tariff and thus lessen the income from lemon groves would be to cut down the wages now received by these men and women, boys and girls. The extent of the cut will depend upon the extent to which the tariff is lowered.

Where foreign lemons are grown labor is paid from 10 cents a day given small children to help handle the fruit to about 50 cents a day paid mature men who do the heavy work. It is a safe guess that if all the wages paid in Sicily in the lemon industry were divided by the total number of hands employed in the industry the wages would not come to more than 30 cents a day, if to that much. In California the young people employed in packing lemons make about \$1 a day, or ten times the lowest wages paid in Sicily, and the full-grown men who do the work in the orchards are paid not less than \$2 a day ranging up to \$2.50, or four or five times the highest wages paid in Sicily.

We will not attempt to deny that a just basis for an argument in favor of free trade might be found if the people of the United States as a whole were likely to get a sufficient supply of lemons of as good quality as those grown in California for a substantially less price than they are paying now one month with another and one year with another as a result of the removal of the duties. And that is where we want the ear not only of the lemon growers of California, but of all the people of the United States. It might be well worth while to face the problem of sending \$7,000,000 or \$8,000,000 a year out of the country to pay for our lemons instead of keeping that money at home to enrich our own people if the people generally were to enjoy a substantial benefit by that policy. It might be well to make up the deficit in our revenues by levying a higher tariff on some other imports or to levy a tariff on imports now admitted duty free, on tea, for example, which is not produced on a large scale at a commercial profit in America.

We seldom indulge in the dangerous experiment of prophesying the future, neither do we hesitate in reasoning from past experience. It is for but a few years that California lemons have been produced in sufficient quantity to enter into competition with those imported. It is an absolute fact that, speaking generally of the course of the market month by month and year by year during this interval of time, the people of the country generally have enjoyed a larger supply of lemons of better quality at a lower price than when the importers had a monopoly. If this were a singular



For Liberty under Law, Equality

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Helen Pierce Gray.

Who told the Senate yesterday.

Indians are being murdered to them out of the way.

PLEADS FOR INDIANS.

Woman Cries Sire in the Senate

When She Declares Aborigines Being Ruthlessly Murdered.

(BY A. P. DAY WIRE TO THE TIMES)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—

Helen Pierce Gray created a tumultuous scene before the Senate in

the Senate today when she charged that Indians had been murdered to get them out of the

that Secretary Fisher and Sen. Dixon had made statements, "d

erately untrue" and that if she opportunity to produce all her

dence "Secretary Fisher would connected with one of the most

gantic steals going on in the U. States today."

The Secretary and the Senator

jected vigorously to her being

mitted to make such general charges. Members of the committee

that Mrs. Gray produce her pro

Secretary Fisher agreed to pro

any evidence in his possession.

hearing went over to next week.

DAY'S FOREM

MAPPED AND SYMBOLIZED.

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fact in the history of our industries one might hesitate to generalize upon it. But inasmuch as it is a fact without important exception in all our industries at all times that the creation of a domestic supply under the beneficent influence of a protective tariff entering into competition with imports from abroad has always resulted in a more abundant supply of a better quality at lower prices, why should we hesitate in generalizing?

Now here is where we do pronounce a hypothetical prophecy. If the duty is removed from lemons or is radically reduced, the industry in California will either perish or languish, many people will either lose their employment or have to give their labor for less wages, and at the same time the markets will not be as well supplied with lemons in quantity or quality and the people one and all will as a general rule pay more for this fruit than they have paid in recent years. The benefits of free trade in lemons will go directly and only to the importers of foreign fruit who are mostly in New York, and to counteract that benefit and defect we must put over against it the loss of profits to those who deal in California lemons.

#### Soft Pedal on Philippines, Please.

ONE of the rocks on which the Democratic ship of state may go to pieces is known in American politics as the Philippine question. In order to get a clear view of this important subject it is necessary to recollect the facts of the history by which this great archipelago in the Far East, according to European geography, in the Far West, from that of the Great Southwest, came into our hands. What were the facts?

Briefly these. When our government felt compelled, in self-defense, to interfere between the government of Spain and her colony Cuba we declared war against that ancient power to which the world owes the knowledge of the whole New World, defeated Spanish arms on land and sea, freed Cuba and helped to organize a republic in the Pearl of the Antilles. In formulating the peace treaty at the end of that war our government claimed the right to retain Porto Rico as an indemnity for the war we were compelled to undertake. The Spanish commissioners at Paris complained that in taking away Cuba and Porto Rico we were depriving their country of the only valuable colonial possessions under the Spanish crown. We were depriving them of all their distant colonies with the exception of the Philippine Archipelago, which they represented to be a tax upon Spain because of the wildness of the people, their turbulent disposition and the distance of the islands from Europe. These Spanish commissioners begged as a favor rather than demanded as a right that our country should relieve them of the burden of the Philippines and pay them for granting this relief a sum of \$20,000,000. The Spanish gentlemen who asked this very properly pointed out that their country was poor and this sum of money would be of vast importance to their government, suffering as it was from an unsuccessful war, while to our country so rich in every respect the sum asked would be a very unimportant thing.

This was a matter that had to be brought before the Congress of the United States, and the vote in favor of it was almost unanimous. Party lines were patriotically eliminated, and this result was largely due to the influence of the leading Democratic public man of that period, Mr. W. J. Bryan, who still exerts a very large influence in the councils of his party.

Now there is our title to the Philippines, and it is as valid as the title by which any government in Europe holds

any bit of land under that government, whether at home or abroad. The Philippines were ours when we defeated the Spanish arms in Manila Bay by right of conquest, and that is the way most governments in all parts of Europe and in absolutely all of America hold sway over every square mile of territory under each government. If it is not a good title that rests upon conquest then there is no good title to any lands. But in addition to our right to claim the Philippines by conquest we added that of purchase. This may have been against our own will and perhaps somewhat contrary to our own better judgment, but that is not a ground by which our title to the islands can be questioned by any power under heaven.

Colonial exploitation was an unknown thing to us. So we took hold of that great wild archipelago manfully and resolutely, as Americans generally act, and we have astonished the world in what we have done in the Philippine Islands. It has been a hard task, and up to this moment it has been nearly all outlay and very little income. We have as much right to a national remuneration for what we have done for the Philippines as any nation has for any good work performed anywhere on earth, and nations being only aggregations of individuals have as good a right to be remunerated as the laborer has to his hire.

These considerations might all be set at naught if we were not doing good to the people of the Philippine Islands. But our benevolent intentions and our beneficent accomplishments in that respect are facts questioned by none. We have taught them to conduct schools and they are rapidly rising from a condition of dense ignorance and illiteracy to one of comparatively good education. We have taught them how to till their land better than they did before, and the commerce of the islands has expanded greatly under American rule.

Again, every consideration presented here might be passed over if the people of the Philippine Islands were now thoroughly capable of self-government. Of course there is a prejudice in the minds of a good many people that the crudest nations or tribes are entitled to self-government, and that however unfit they may be for it "practice will make perfect." That prejudice exists in the minds of fewer people to day than fifty or a hundred years ago. Experience instead of making crude peoples perfect in their self-government has taught us that self-government is a difficult thing to achieve and only possible among people of high intelligence, and then after much practice in the business of governing themselves.

As a matter of fact that is just what we are doing in the Philippine Islands today, teaching them how to govern themselves, and in time under American tutelage they will acquire the art of this difficult matter of civilization. So therefore our continued presence in the Philippine Islands is a matter of the highest importance to the people of the archipelago and our tutelage a thing they cannot do without.

It has never been settled satisfactorily in the minds of our statesmen best acquainted with those islands and their people what is to be the ultimate fate of the Philippines and the Filipinos. If American supervision is continued there self-government by the people of the islands is a thing certain to come with time. If we withdraw from the islands now anarchy will follow as sure as night follows day, and the sequence will be logical. In that state of anarchy the islands will be seized upon by some alien power, Asiatic or European, and then the Filipinos instead of gaining their independence by the withdrawal of the

American supervision will lose it forever.

Furthermore, the possession of the Philippine Islands by any alien power, Asiatic or European, will work greatly if not irretrievably to the disadvantage of the United States in the whole of the Far East from every point of view, commercial and political.

#### Nestor's Wise Warning.

"OLD men for counsel, young men for war," an old saw not to be lightly disregarded. Boy orators and spellbinders shout and gesticulate and the audience sits unmoved, but when Nestor arose in a camp of war before a beleaguered city, even the soldiers listened to the words which fell calm and soft from his experienced lips, coming from a mind wise with many years.

Dr. Charles Eliot, who years ago, in the prime of life, was elected president of Harvard University, a young man elected by Young Harvard then in the forefront of all Young America, may now be well rated as the Nestor of American public men.

Dr. Eliot has recently returned from a tour of practically the civilized world. He went abroad with a mind well prepared with general information and with a trained mind capable of close observation of what he saw. He returns to his native country thoroughly well qualified to advise us all as to matters of the greatest weight on which our highest interests lean.

Since his return, the weightiest word of warning that has fallen from the lips of this eminent man was addressed directly to the President-elect of the United States. It touches the new President's dealings with the programme outlined and followed by President Taft, whom Mr. Wilson is to succeed within the next few weeks. The word of warning relates to a matter most closely connected with our foreign trade, the weightiest subject of consideration before the country after the home market.

When not many years ago the goods for export from the United States consisted almost entirely of food products sorely needed to feed the insufficiently-supplied millions of Europe, we could sit quietly at home and wait for our customers to come begging for our goods. At the present time our food exports have shrunk until they are next to nothing, and in a few years more we are more likely to be importing than exporting the staple food products of the world. While this is true our foreign commerce has increased enormously, until for the current year the value in dollars of our foreign trade will amount to \$4,000,000 and the exports will stand for more than half of the total. The world's international commerce for the current year will aggregate \$35,000,000,000. The exports of the United States at this time consist mostly of products manufactured by our mills and shops. We meet in the markets of the world many competitors whose competition for trade is of the sharpest kind. The figures given above indicate that great as our foreign commerce is we are not getting our due share of it in the markets of the world. If we are to maintain our national prosperity and enable our manufacturers to pay their employees the very ample salaries usual in America, we must not merely maintain, but steadily and largely increase our trade with other nations.

President Taft, in his unusually reflective mind and close attention to our affairs, and with that foresight which comes of his clear judicial temperament, has taken cognizance of these conditions and has moved in the most practical way to secure the increase in foreign trade which we must have if our industries are to flourish. Perhaps the most notable thing in this connection done by Mr. Taft is the

way he has handled our consular service. Consulships are no more set as a bonus for political workers conferred upon supposititious voters without regard to their qualifications for the service. Under the administration no new consuls have been appointed without careful examination as to his fitness in every way. The question of politics has entered into this matter, but a clean-cut consideration of what the applicant can do to further the interests of our foreign trade. When it comes to a change of consul, that has been done by making promotions on merit and on merit alone. The man who has proved good in positions of less importance is transferred to one of greater importance. Most careful consideration has been given to every change, transferring consuls from one city to another where they know the native language well. It is to this wise policy of Mr. Taft that we owe a great deal of our success in enlarging our foreign trade during the last four years.

This is the point to which Dr. Eliot applies his word of warning intended to reach the ears of the incoming President. Gov. Wilson's task in this respect will be no easy one. He belongs to the party of Andrew Jackson, the inventor, promulgator and practitioner of that infamous and corrupting doctrine in our politics expressed by the adage, "To the victors belong the spoils." The Democratic victory has been one of the most notable in our political history. The party has been long out of office, and no doubt the appetite for political spoils is very keen. The memory of Andrew Jackson is tenderly treasured by the members of Mr. Wilson's party and his favorite political philosophy supposed to be not without a good share of influence in keeping his memory green. It is said that in Western Pennsylvania there are Democrats who are still voting for Andrew Jackson. And here is where Dr. Eliot's word of warning is most timely. Andrew Jackson has been dead a good many years and even in his own political party most of his political dogmas are as dead as he. Among these none is deader than the one that assigns the spoils to the victors. The politics of our country today revolve more generally and more closely around the business of the country than ever before. If the new President follows the example of his distinguished Democratic forerunner of the long ago, and not that of his Republican forerunner of the immediate present, he will find that Andrew Jackson and his policy are very dead and the American people very much alive to their own business interests.

Mr. Wilson is reported to be a man in more respects than one a modern. He is a man profoundly learned, particularly so in classical literature. He therefore beg leave to dismiss the present subject for the time being with these words added to those of Dr. Eliot: "Verbum sap sat."

#### The Modelers.

I saw them moulding from the models. Odd figures, each as fancy led or thought. A face took form; a nose, a head was wrought. And uncouth things that never saw the day. With skill diverse in sober mood or play. Beneath the fingers' touch, the dead were caught. The spirit's inner spell; and once brought To sight before the eyes the chosen lay. So each is moulder of his destiny. His soul the clay, his deed and thought touch. That shapes, and shaping, moulds Beauty rare. A classic form of charm and mystery. Or humbler form which dull eyes deem much. Yet which in life's great building share. —[Arthur Wallace Peach, in New York Times.]



MY BELOVED brethren of the great human race, you have changed your date-line on your letters and newspapers, and although the New Year ends with 13, I hope it will not be an unlucky period to you or to the Eagle tribe. Eagles are not endowed with the high reasoning faculty that distinguishes humans. But in spite of this defect we have no superstitions. The figure 3, 13, 23, or any other combination of digits, means just as much to us as the other, or rather just as little, to the Eagle tribe. I am not saying you are wrong and we are right. I am simply pointing out facts. But while not criticising, I might say it would be better for my human lords if they could learn of the Eagle tribe and shed a whole lot of foolish, misleading and injurious superstitions that oppress your minds but from which we are free. Yes, and there are other things, ye lords of creation, that you might learn with profit from us poor brutes over whom you are set to exercise kingship. Let me tell you one of them. You have lived a long time in the world,

and judging from history I should say industry of the best years you were the brutes best sport lacked reason to what some called as "the noble war one with another."

I am a perfect hatchet or cherry and can boast that of truth therefore edge that as you order and landed on zation and intelligence to get through the generation by getting epoch.

Do you not think rise to a plane of member this is the the thirteenth year from the birth of you claim that you His kingdom in the past nineteen centuries it is about time you and crowned Him. set His kingdom again by wars and could make that the rent year it would the 13 in a great a submit it to your of not true. I challenge buckler that goes and flaming uniform ling between his leg I call to the with on oath on my own



THIS is the day of the prophet. Never did the necromancer thrive in such prosperity as in this decade—the most enlightened the world has known. And never did he thrive in such numbers in so small a space as in lovely Los Angeles, the most enlightened city in the world. Which would seem to prove that great wisdom and great silliness must for ever walk hand in hand.

The first week of the New Year is a dandy one for prophets. England's time-honored one, Old Moore, a wily publisher who makes many an honest million out of the probability of the great, has duly issued his celebrated "almanack" which oozes piffle in larger quantities and with more dignified and solemn gravity than ever before.

Mme. Thebes, the lady who fills the same interesting position for France maintaining her reputation solely upon the fact that she once made a lucky guess that King Humbert would depart this life within a certain period) has likewise issued her predictions for the year. And our local seers are making in dollars by the thousands gravely informing our enlightened citizens what Fate has in store for them during 1913.

Death and Destruction.

DID I do think the prophets might be a little more cheerful. Why will they fail to appreciate that this is the "Smile, damn you!" age and that to be dans le mouvement they must really be a little more optimistic. Old Moore has naught but trouble to foist upon a cheery world; war, assassination, epidemics, shooting affrays, treachery, destruction by fire, and epidemics of disease! A disgusting list that any nice-minded person would make a point of reading in private and repudiating in public. —Old Moore, which must save a great deal of trouble. Mme. Thebes commands my greater respect. The lady certainly takes a

sporting chance or to a few definite assertions to play the very dice of her victims. Natural death prophecies since hit and this year is to royal undertakers. The King of England going to make their the seeress—I do hope spite her. But if the Christian Science attitude Thebes has prophesied the first illness any on contract. The royal po with that fateful feeling to be any use and designing something u

"Monarchs and Men."

AND talking of royally, tially, gorgeously vianism Herr Hurden's lished under the above he would have us assum had been hobnobbing with all the crowned heads. He speaks of milliar impertinence with try so love to speak of persons. It reminds one callow youth who lurks round stage doors and the stage favorites by their many another, Herr Hude us into supposing h court favorite in much the would-be cultured. They learn the titles of books and then drag the contemptuously into org As a matter of fact, Herr a goo' journalist, rather spollt what would other clever book with cheap s

Swank and Sweetie.

THERE has been quite a controversy anent that slang-word, "swank." So improvement on swagger. on side, putting on style, perior manner or rank the to. When the Socialists Mayor of Los Angeles, for see such an exhibition of stirred heart before. It serve caviare and finger-salary. It is "swank" to who is very considerably nurse-maid" just because lieve you of the baby the make over last year's dress to leave calling cards on po who still lives on the same that you used to six ye "swank" to ask poor old lunch at the Alexandria v





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We have lived a long time in the world,

and judging from the pages of human history I should say that war is the principal industry of the human race. In your earliest years you were everlastingly at it, killing the brutes beneath you, and when that sport lacked zest you turned your attention to what some of yourselves characterized as "the noblest game," and went to war one with another.

I am a perfectly truthful Eagle without hatchet or cherry tree on my escutcheon, and can boast that I never told a lie. Love of truth therefore compels me to acknowledge that as you have climbed up the ladder and landed on higher planes of civilization and intelligence you have learned to get through life with rather less war generation by generation and epoch after epoch.

Do you not think it is about time to rise to a plane of universal peace? Remember this is the twentieth century, and the thirteenth year of that era, counting from the birth of the Prince of Peace, and you claim that you have been establishing His kingdom in the world through all the past nineteen centuries. It appears to me it is about time you throned this Prince and crowned Him with many crowns and set His kingdom up, not to be moved again by wars and rumors of wars. If you could make that the record for the current year it would take the curse off of the 13 in a great and memorable way. I submit it to your own judgment if this is not true. I challenge the greatest swash-buckler that goes along with epaulettes and flaming uniform and his sword dangling between his legs to say it is not so. I call to the witness stand and put on oath on my own behalf, the greatest

admiral that walks the quarter-deck of your greatest warship, and he will say I am right.

As I sit upon my granite tower and hear the humming of the wires carrying the news under seas and over mountain tops, I hear reports that make my Eagle heart palpitate lest the standards of the nations bearing the Eagle emblem upon them may not be furred and laid away in a temple of peace, but may be called to rush into the thick of the battle where serried ranks clash in awful conflict.

I said I was going to show you that you could learn a lesson from the brute creation that if followed properly would teach you how to keep the peace. Darkest Africa is the spot where in all the world the reign of the Prince of Peace is least known. It is a jungle given almost entirely to the brute creation, where the most savage beasts of creation roam at will, with no human being to molest them or make them afraid. Go to the spot in that dark continent where the rays of civilization glimmer most weakly and where human foot-prints are almost unknown. It is a place where the wild beasts of the forest, following the impulses of nature and laws of their creation, must prey upon one another to a large extent or perish. In the darkest spot of that jungle there is a pool of water. It is the common property of all the beasts of the forest and of all the birds of the air. They must all partake of that water of life or die. Now here is a treaty of peace signed ages and eons ago by these dumb savage brutes and never once broken. If the lion or other beast of prey, the eagle or other rapacious bird, finds its quarry anywhere away from that pool the

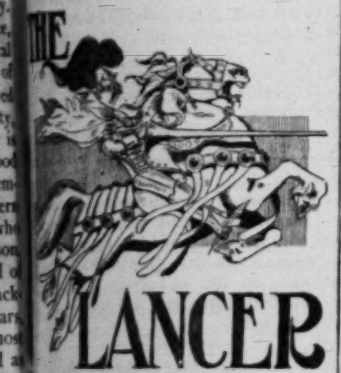
laws of the brute creation justify the taking of that quarry.

But strange to say, by the terms of the covenant made ages ago, the most helpless sparrow, the most timid rabbit, goes down to that common water of life and drinks with the powerful lion, the gigantic elephant, the swift-winged eagle and the keen-eyed hawk, by the side of the most helpless of all the creatures of the forest and the air, the fiercest and most rapacious, and violence on that neutral ground is as utterly unknown as in a Christian church on a Christmas morning.

I think if a moving-picture show of that assembly of beasts and birds of prey and their quarry meeting there on that neutral ground around that common life-giving pool under the terms of the treaty of peace originally made in Paradise were shown at the Ambassadors' meeting in London it might give them a valuable hint, or as the sporting writers would say, "a powerful hunch."

What is all the contention about at London as to settling the Balkan question? Does it not center around the use of a commercial port on the Adriatic Sea? Commerce is to the human race the very water of life, and why the people of all the Balkan Peninsula should not enjoy commercial rights as the beasts enjoy the water in the wilderness is something no eagle can understand.

Yours for 1913,



LANCER

It is the day of the prophet. Never will the necromancer thrive in such prosperity as in this decade—the most honest the world has known. And all will thrive in such numbers in so many places as in lovely Los Angeles, the most civilized city in the world. Which seems to prove that great wisdom and wisdom must for ever walk hand in hand.

Last week of the New Year is a dandy for prophets. England's time-honored Moore, a wily publisher who has many an honest million out of the pockets of the great, has duly issued his "almanack" which oozes piffle in quantities and with more dignified gravity than ever before. Thebes, the lady who fills the same position for France maintaining her reputation solely upon the fact that she made a lucky guess that King Louis would depart this life within a certain year. And our local seers are paid in dollars by the thousands gravely consulting our enlightened citizens what to do for them during 1913.

... I think the prophets might be a little more cheerful. Why will they fail to see that this is the "Smile, damn it, and that to be the dance le mouvement really be a little more optimistic. The world has naught but trouble to foist upon it; a cheery world; war, assassination, bloody strikes, political shooting affrays, treachery, de- by fire, and epidemics of disease! I would make a point of reading in pri- mally in public. Old Moore, who has a bright knack of generalizing, has made a great deal of trouble. Thebes certainly takes a

sporting chance or two and comes out with a few definite assertions, nicely calculated to play the very dickens with the nerves of her victims. Naturally she specializes in death prophecies since the royal Humbert hit and this year is to be a busy one for the royal undertakers. The Emperor of Austria, the King of England and the Pope are all going to make their final exit according to the seeress—I do hope they won't, just to spite her. But if there is anything in the Christian Science attitude the very fact that Thebes has prophesied it will help along the first illness any one of those poor devils contract. The royal patients will be tended with that fateful feeling that it isn't going to be any use and court ladies will start designing something modish in black.

... "Monarchs and Men."

AND talking of royalty, what an essentially, gorgeously vulgar piece of Journalism Herr Hurden's book is, recently published under the above title. It is evident he would have us assume that pal Hurden had been hobnobbing on the coziest terms with all the crowned heads of Europe for years. He speaks of them with that familiar impertinence with which the small fry so love to speak of titled or celebrated persons. It reminds one irresistibly of the callow youth who lurks with servile fatuity round stage doors and then speaks of all the stage favorites by their first names. Like many another, Herr Hurden thinks to delude us into supposing him a sort of candid court favorite in much the same way that the would-be cultured do their reading. They learn the titles of the most important books and then drag them freely and a little contemptuously into ordinary conversation. As a matter of fact, Herr Hurden is merely a goo' journalist, rather ill-bred, who has spilt what would otherwise have been a clever book with cheap snobbishness.

... Swank and Sweedle.

THERE has been quite a little newspaper controversy about that delicious English slang-word, "swank." Swank is a sort of improvement on swagger. It means putting on side, putting on style, assuming a superior manner or rank than one is entitled to. When the Socialists elect their first Mayor of Los Angeles, for instance, we shall see such an exhibition of "swank" as never stirred heart before. It is "swank" to serve caviare and finger-bowls on an \$80 salary. It is "swank" to call the hired girl, who is very considerably "general," "my nurse-maid" just because she happens to relieve you of the baby the day you want to make over last year's dress. It is "swank" to leave calling cards on poor old Ma Jones, who still lives on the same old \$50 a month that you used to six years ago. It is "swank" to ask poor old Bill Johnson to lunch at the Alexandria when you know

very well the Louvre is wild and reckless extravagance to him. It is "swank" to talk Bernard Shaw and Galsworthy, Masefield and Maeterlinck to that nice little Milly Popcorn, whose loftiest reading is Everybody's Magazine. In fact, it is "swank" to pose as a superior person on newly acquired or temporary advantages. But all the same there is no feeling in all the world quite so jolly as that swanky feeling. And the conditions that breed swank are generally quite desirable and delightful and just because it is rough on the other fellow is no reason why swank should be suppressed. I shall certainly reserve the right to put on swank whenever and wherever opportunity offers. Swank goes a long way toward making life worth living.

Another English slang-word that is quite irresistible is "sweedle." A sort of contraction between swindling and wheedling, it is, of course, peculiar to the fair sex. The art of sweedling is about the most valuable asset a wife and mother can have nowadays—it is the art of getting all you want out of father while keeping him under the impression that he is enjoying himself. Some gentas informed the English suffragettes that the Californian women had sweedled the vote out of the men, which proved that sweedling was much more effective than window-breaking. Maybe it is, but who would want to sweedle an Englishman, I should like to know? It must be much more satisfying to throw stones at him. For the whole art of sweedling correctly lies in the fact that it gladdens him that gives and her that takes and I feel sure the sweedling attitude is much too good for the average Englishman.

... Nanno's Philosophy.

THE lady from Glendale who is doing so much for the general improvement of the world sent me four touching little poems from her own pen for Christmas, nicely calculated to offset her rude remarks anent my "would-be humor." Needless to say I have perused them with infinite care. The first one, entitled "Now, NOT AFTERWARDS," assures me that I shall cry out in anguish "My God, how I loved her, I loved her, O God" when she has passed away but that she would greatly prefer that I uttered it now and gave her the very pleasant sensation such a remark would naturally arouse. Ahem!

The next tells me to be sure and kiss my wife directly I get home and admire her dress, as that really is all that is necessary to keep the dear little silies in a good temper. I suspect she knows, but personally I have a far higher opinion of feminine requirements. When I marry I shall kiss my wife when I really want to, and I won't insult her by kissing her just because I imagine she can't do without my old kisses. But then you see I am counting upon marrying a different temperament from Nanno's.

Another poem is advice to wives. I simply dote on advice to wives, don't you? It appears that they must always smile when hubby comes in, rain or shine. Matter of taste, of course. Personally I can imagine nothing quite so maddening as a grinning wife to greet one after a falling out with my editor at the office. And if I knew she was putting the dratted thing on specially for my benefit there would be some more horrible headlines for the gory press, I can tell you. Smiles are all very well in their right place, but spare me from the forced smile heroically stuck on a face that yearns to weep. Nay, Nanno, smiles and kisses can be the very dickens, wrongly applied.

To the Fire in the Grate.

Thou cheery grate, that ever did impart When all else failed, sweet comfort to my heart, Shine on; in thy bright beaming smiles appear No treacheries to fill the mind with fear! Unlike the face of man, whose chilling light Shines cold as wintry moons upon the sight, Thy smiles instinct with kindly welcome glow, And from thy bosom peace and friendship flow.

Thou loyal grate, when care with killing frost Nipped ev'ry joy and even hope seemed lost; And hollow friends, devoid of heart, had flown, No smile of welcome cheered me but thine own. But why complain? The light that gayly danced Around the hearth my lonely soul entranced; Till won from care by charms unfelt before I knew thy worth and longed for man no more.

Thou comrade of my lonely nights whose beams Oft changed my wav'ring hopes to golden dreams, Shine on; the fire that warms thy friendly breast Repays me for the coldness of the rest And when, as evening falls, the day's work o'er, On worldly cares and strife I bar the door, Close by thy side in cozy nook I'll rest, nor further for contentment look. —[Francis M. Crudden, in New York Sun.]

The Modern Student.

[Kansas City Journal:] "How about your geometry? I want you to do something in that." "Well, it's this way, father. Unless I make a certain percentage in football, they won't let me take geometry at all."

In 8 Parts and 32

# Time

For Liberty under Law, Equal

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Helen Pierce Gray,

Who told the Senate yesterday the Indians are being murdered to get them out of the way.

PLEADS FOR INDIANS.

Woman Cauter Stirs in the Senate When She Declares Aborigines Are Being Ruthlessly Murdered.

(BY A T. DAY WIRE TO THE TIMES.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Mrs. Helen Pierce Gray created a tumultuous scene before the Senate Indian Affairs Committee today when she charged that Indians had been murdered to get them out of the way that Secretary Fisher and Senator Dixon had made statements, "deliberately untrue" and that if she had the opportunity to produce all her evidence "Secretary Fisher would be connected with one of the most gigantic steals going on in the United States today."

The Secretary and the Senator objected vigorously to her being permitted to make such general charges. Members of the committee demanded that Mrs. Gray produce her proof. Secretary Fisher agreed to produce any evidence in his possession. The hearing went over to next week.

DAY'S FOREMO

MAPPED AND SYMBOLIZED.



# Pensamientos de un Viejo. By George W. Burton

Who's Noted

ONCE more the winter solstice has come and gone, and with it have gone by the Christmas holidays and the New Year's. We have watched the sun touch his lowest spot on the western horizon and begin to climb the skies again toward the midsummer solstice.

As we have stood around our Christmas trees and eaten our plum pudding we have naturally thought of the Roman Saturnalia, when the people of the Eternal City held their revels on the banks of the Tiber to celebrate the beginning of the sun's return to the northern hemisphere, and we have thought too of the Teutonic Yuletide, with the big log blazing in the chimney-place, the boar's head come steaming in to the feast, and the wassail-bowl passed around as they celebrated the same event. If I had been the institutor of that double-faced deity, Janus, I would have made his features looking backward deeply wrinkled with toll and struggle and given him downcast eyes thinking of many defeats and disappointments rather than a brow radiant with remembered triumphs. His other face, looking into the future, I would have made smooth with youth and given it eyes full of enthusiasm and a brow radiant with undimmed hope.

I myself have seen this midwinter sun go down into the western sea nearly fifty times. In one human life this is a long span of years, but how short the period is in the life of the sun itself! As I watched it go down the other night, when it touched the lowest point in the horizon my mind went back to long-gone ages when the sabertoothed tiger with fierce, keen eyes, beheld him sink into the sea and when the giant sloth looked upon the same phenomenon with dull, half-conscious brain. Then I saw a midwinter evening when the sun went

down behind the hills and that good missionary father, Junipero Serra, sat under a leafless arbor of grapevines and explained to a dark-skinned neophyte the mysteries of the solstices and equinoxes of the sun, why the grapevine was bare of leaves, why it would put forth again in the midsummer, and how the sun was the life-giver who painted the grape purple as a king, and that it was the sunbeams of summer that gleamed in the cup of wine he held in his hand to cheer his soul in the depths of winter.

But we are all egotists and of all passions self-love is the strongest, and of all weaknesses self-conceit the most persistent. So my thoughts naturally concentrated themselves on the many winter solstices my own life passed through here by the western sea, from Victoria in the British dominions to San Diego near the borders of Old Mexico. The years were full of precious experiences. If I should pass them all in review and calendar the months of each as in an almanac, how many vicissitudes and stirring events must march in stately procession before my dreamy eyes! There would be days when vaulting ambition sat in the saddle and carried me along like an armed knight going into some bitter fray. There would be hours of high hopes when there could be "no doubt of any mystery save that life's longings and its hopes could die." Then would follow in platoons memories of bitter defeats and awful disappointments. The procession of the months and years would be very much like that of the weather, bright sunny days when flowers were sweet and fruits were ripe, intermingled with awful storms, cold rains and drifting snows. One day the brooks ran singing to the sea, and another they were bound slaves of the ice king and ran mute beneath a blanket of thick ice.

But after all, the true philosophy is in the

reflection that defeat or victory in itself means little. It is the general result that counts above all things. All the generations of men from the beginning to today have "made stepping stones of their dead selves to better things." And the individual is to the race as a drop of water to the lake. He is of the same substance as all his brethren, and his career is typical of that of all the others. How many times in the history of humanity has a victory been the destruction of a nation and set back the whole course of human civilization for centuries. How often out of defeat has been developed the real stamina of a nation and the history of human civilization carried forward therefrom by leaps and bounds! When Hannibal crushed the Roman army at the battle of Cannae the real strength of Rome was developed as life-giving fire leaps from the clash of flint and steel.

It is never so much a question with a man or with mankind whether the result shall be success in material things or failure in one's endeavors. There are things in life that outweigh in value, not simply the wealth of a Rockefeller, Carnegie or Morgan, but all the gold that was ever dug from the earth. There are things that mean more to the individual and to the race than all the fame achieved by Alexander, Caesar, Wellington and Grant. There are things that mean more to each human soul than all the glory of Solomon, than all the purple and fine linen of Dives, and than all the feasts that ever Lucullus sat down to or dreamed of.

As I sit at threescore and ten (and then almost a lustrum added to that) and look back over the half-hundred winter solstices my eyes have beheld here by the western sea, and all those of nearly a quarter of a century before that, I can truly say from

my inmost heart that of all the vicissitudes of life, of all its ups and downs, its defeats and victories, of all the incidents and vicissitudes of a long life, the most precious memories are those that come trooping along in a great train of friends, tried, steadfast and true, and the encouragement they have given at the ward step of progress and the sympathy they have shown in each moment of defeat and triumph. Oh, how many friends, strangers to my life one day, linked the next with all its most important aspirations and important achievements. If I were to count the years with all months and resolve them into weeks and weeks into days, all these sun-ripping settings in all these fifty years would tell the tale of the unwavering friendship of men and women more numerous than these revolving periods of time.

If I were today in any one of the cities it would be to the graveyard and I would lead a find where most of my friends are now. I can sit here and think that never again till the stars go down will the suns grow pale and die shall my again clasp in this life the hands of the great troop of friends who come in procession through my memory this winter evening.

Well, that brings us pretty nearly to the omega of the story, and the reflection is inevitable. What of the beyond; that whence no traveler returns? I am not a philosopher, not to preach. Victor Nordlinger took up his abode for a short time and entered into business in that frontier town. He came to San Francisco on a tour of observation. In Los Angeles he met a friend of his early years in California, the late Leon Loeb. Discussing his business in Los Angeles, and so he

## PIONEER IN BUSINESS

NORDLINGER & SONS is the style of a business house in Los Angeles now established on Broadway near Seventh. It is one of the oldest houses in business in Los Angeles continually engaged in business existing at this time. The history of the house is an epitome of the history of the city, as will appear as the story progresses.

Simon Nordlinger was born in Alsace before the Franco-German war, when the territory was all French. The date of his birth was May 11, 1845. After receiving primary education in his native place, at the age of 13 the boy crossed the border into Switzerland, where he became apprenticed to a watchmaker, and duly serving his time acquired the skill of that delicate trade and became a journeyman watchmaker. From Switzerland he went to Germany for a few years, and then removed to America, landing in New York, where he remained but a very short time.

About the end of our Civil War the West was opening up. The Union Pacific Railroad had been pushed westward from Omaha, and new towns sprang up all along the route. Among these was Cheyenne, and there Victor Nordlinger took up his abode for a short time and entered into business in that frontier town. He came to San Francisco on a tour of observation. In Los Angeles he met a friend of his early years in California, the late Leon Loeb. Discussing his business in Los Angeles, and so he

At that time a great deal of the business of the city was carried on on Commercial street, and north and south of that thoroughfare on Los Angeles and Main streets. The late Samuel Meyer had a crockery store on Commercial street between the two thoroughfares just mentioned. Goodwin & Nordlinger had a clothing store big for the time on Main and Commercial where the United States Bank is now housed. C. Ducommun carried on a business in shelf hardware on the street just north of Commercial, and the Prager Brothers had an important clothing store on the northwest corner of Los Angeles and Commercial streets. The father of the Dockweiler boys conducted his business near by on Los Angeles street.

There on Commercial street near the crockery store S. Nordlinger set up a watch establishment. After a few years he moved up on Main street near where the First National Bank was afterward established. He remained on Main street where Temple comes down and Spring

## Who's Noted

comes in until 1892 built the structure of a deau Hotel, and in moved, and remained conducting a successful business. The business establishment of S. Nordlinger finally landed on Broadway.

During all the years of life Mr. Nordlinger, and his honorable method of confidence of all who recognized as one of the experts in this country. The head of the family, nearly two years ago, carry on the business. He was born in June, 1845, younger, in 1878. They the business, and they the conducting of it.

The Nordlinger family for years on Fort street near where the Chamberling now stands. At the choice residence section the elder Nordlinger first, many of the most of the city lived along some of them as far north of the Pico Hotel, Chinatown, one of the as Nigger Alley. Other ment and standing had on Alameda street both sides. The domiciles of these Angeles were nearly all construction, with floors of inches across at level through which it was possible to carry it out. As the visitors sat in the rather kerosene lamp, rats as big out of holes by the base of the floor and disappeared the other side.

The Nordlinger domiciled aristocratic neighborhood their abode for some years. H. M. Rowland, until he into a cottage on the top hill on Grand avenue, Charity street. If memory properly, H. W. Hellman on the corner of Broadway afterward occupied by dealer, Phil Hirschfeld, hard by.

On the other side of Broadway Millar building now stands was the home of one of all the pioneers ladies of Ogier, whose husband, Judge Ogier, occupied a very important position in the community. The family with all the best traditions

## Stellar Census. FIFTY MILLION STARS BEING NUMBERED AT GREENWICH.

[London Standard:] The announcement by the Astronomer Royal that the counting of the stars is nearly complete draws attention to the colossal task which has been occupying Greenwich Observatory for close upon two years. The counting of the stars and the recording of their respective magnitudes was begun in March of last year. The work will probably come to an end in January, when the results, dealing with 53,000,000 stars, will be published.

S. Chapman of the Royal Observatory, who has charge of the work, courteously explained to a representative the remarkable methods by which it is being carried out. "Of course, we are not counting each individual star," he said, "that would take us a hundred years. We are counting various areas of the sky which, in the aggregate, amount to one-tenth of the total area, and then the amount will be multiplied by ten. The counted areas have been selected on a system which should yield a fair average, so that the final figure—probably a total of something over 50,000,000—will be approximately correct."

Mr. Chapman explained that the counting is carried out by means of photography. The whole sky has been photographed, 206 plates, each sixteen inches square, being necessary. Each plate records from 60,000 to 800,000 starry images, the result of two hours' exposure in the southern hemisphere, or two hours twenty minutes in the northern hemisphere. By using a specially-designed ten-inch chromatic lens, stars of great faintness, down to the sixteenth and seventeenth magnitudes, have thus left an impression on the plate. The star images are then counted under a high-power microscope. Here again a short cut to an average is taken. To count every image on a single plate would take two assistants a fortnight, so only sample areas on the plate are examined, and the average for the whole plate is arrived at by a simple proportion sum. The plates are ruled into sections by "reseau" lines one degree apart, then a small square is marked out at the center of the plate and other squares and rectangles of a definite area marked out by measuring in progressive stages of three degrees starting from the center to any part of the plate. The stars in each area are counted, then the

numbers and the areas are totalled, giving the basis for the finding of the average total on the whole plate.

The approximate magnitudes of the stars are arrived at, roughly, by comparison with a group of dots of different sizes in scale with the plates. The slip of glass bearing these dots is fitted into the eyepiece of the microscope, so that the dots appear in the field of vision side by side with the starry images on the section of the plate under observation, thus making comparison easy. By these means the two assistants who do the counting are able to deal with about two plates in three days. While the plate is being surveyed, it is fixed in a frame, with a brilliant light behind it, so that the faintest star speck shall be visible. Even so, it requires a trained eye to perceive the dimmer images. After the first two months of work, one of the counted plates was re-examined, and twice as many stars as were previously recorded were perceived. This was explained by the fact that the eyes of the assistants had become trained to the delicacy of the work, and the two months' work had to be done over again.

"The density of the star clusters varies enormously," continued Mr. Chapman. "In some places we find a hundred stars in an area of forty square minutes, while in other places it takes an area of 800 square minutes to get sixty stars. But our average should be reasonably accurate, as when we have finished we shall have counted the stars in 5000 separate regions of the sky."

"With regard to the magnitudes of the stars we are not satisfied by our rough comparisons with the collection of dots, and correct our estimates by a method which insures accuracy as absolute as we can get it. On a clear night we photograph a group of stars just round the North Pole, the magnitudes of which science has absolutely verified. Then we photograph the region of sky approximating to one of the counted areas on the plates, at a moment when these stars are as high as the pole. Thus we have two star photographs taken under precisely similar conditions. In one case the magnitudes are known; it is merely a matter of careful comparison to arrive at the magnitudes of the others."

Before the work is completed the total number of photographs taken will thus be 618. The standardizing photographs for the northern hemisphere are being taken at Greenwich, but the work is being delayed through lack of clear weather. Sim-

ilar photographs for the southern hemisphere cannot be taken for some time, as no observatory covering the field has a reflector of sufficient power for the purpose. The original plates of the southern hemisphere, now being counted, were mostly taken at the Cape of Good Hope and Johannesburg, and Mr. Chapman is hopeful that Johannesburg will soon have a reflector adequate for the taking of the standardizing photographs. A high-powered reflector is required for these, as only half an hour's exposure is allowed for them, as against two hours for the ordinary photographs. This shorter period is necessary to insure that the atmospheric conditions do not vary between the taking of the polar and the other photograph, as they might were a longer interval allowed.

The counting and comparing is done under Mr. Chapman's careful supervision and correction by two boys of about 17, who work according to a definite code of simple rules, their entries being made in specially-designed books.

The photographs were originally the property of the well-known astronomer, Mr. Franklin Adams, F.R.S., who died a few weeks ago. All the original photographs of the northern hemisphere were taken by him and his two assistants at his observatory on Mervel Hill, in Surrey, and those of the southern hemisphere were taken abroad in accordance with arrangements made by him. He first proposed to count the stars himself, but decided that the task was too much for him and handed his unique collection of negatives to the Astronomer Royal.

## River as Law Court.

[Tit-Bits:] To act in a legal capacity while enjoying a morning swim—surely a unique record in the annals of law—once fell to the lot of Vice-Chancellor Shadwell. The then Duke of Newcastle had commenced to cut down the timber at Clumber in such a rapid and wholesale manner as to raise the anger of his eldest son, Lord Lincoln, who, finding expostulation useless, turned to the law and sought an injunction to restrain his father. Although it was Long Vacation, he ordered his solicitor to press matters forward, for the magnificent trees were falling at an alarming rate.

So up to town posted the attorney, and had the affidavits drawn up the same night. The following morning he repaired to the Vice-Chancellor's house on the banks of the Thames, to find on his arrival that his lord-

ship had gone for his morning swim. With exemplary presence of mind he entered a boat, and, after a stiff pull, came to the shore, and, at once stated his case. Meanwhile the Vice-Chancellor had been on his way to the river, and, on the injunction being formally applied for, granted it forthwith and went to his swim.

## A Midnight Confession.

[Tit-Bits:] Night after night the footballer solemnly walked the length of the floor, bearing in his arms the youngest of his family. Instead of improving the effect with which he was bothered because of the hours of his night-watch increased rather than diminishing. One night, in the middle of his perambulation, he calmly awakened the mother. "My dear," he grumbled, "if the rest of our team saw me now, I'll expect to give me a good scolding." "For what reason?" asked the mother. "Because I've lost all control of the game," came the reply.

## Swans and Geese.

Poets and painters long have loved to paint The Swan as the epitome of grace. They ever picture it, with beauty and grace, sailing upon the bosom of some lake. Yet while they thus conspire to glorify the Swan, it seems as though they purposely ignore the fact that the bird is a very common creature. To treat its humble cousin with respect, if this be true, there's surely great credit to the few lines in honor of the bird. A bird possessed of taste, it makes a welcome guest at rich or humble feasts. To each a fine sage flavor will accord. The Swan today is never known to be in the Goose is its superior here at least. Of course the Swan is very seldom seen. Meandering about the village green, or delving deeply in some muddy pond. But see it on the grassy plots of the park. Watch how it waddles—note the swiftness of its pace. Of this, so called, embodiment of grace, observe it in the shallow, how it waits for a chance to show its superiority. Comparison the Goose need scarcely make. When either bird is standing on its legs, the Swan is the more ungainly of the two. While in the aqueous element, however, the Goose is only beaten by a much inferior bird. [George B. Morewood, in New York Times.]

## Risks Tommy Runs. CHANCES AND MISCHANCES OF THE SOLDIER IN SERVICE.

[London Answers:] "Cheer when you see back, you silly chumps! That's the way to cheer!" said a cynical sailorman who was standing on the deck of the Canopus as we were responding to the head-off of the populace when we were being away from the jetty on our way to Egypt in 1882. I didn't agree with the advice then, and I don't think it worth much now, for if a soldier waits to cheer until he comes back, he won't get in a cheer at all. What are a soldier's chances of passing through the ranks of a cheering multitude? A returned warrior who has deserved the respect of his fellow-countrymen? Well, the chances vary in every war. In the forefront of battle owing, perhaps, to the rawness of the majority of the troops, but more often to the confidence of the commanding officer. It is the soldier who serves in a regiment, which is generally employed upon the lines of communication or in the garrison base, runs much less

risk of being killed or dying of illness brought on by exhaustion serving in a live regiment in the firing line.

Again, the chances in favor of returning will vary considerably as he is officer or man. A much poorer chance of emerging from a Franco-German war than a man in the ranks. A man in the ranks ran twice as much risk of losing his men, and their chance of being killed was three to one. The officer's chance of being killed was three to one. The officer's chance of being killed was three to one. The officer's chance of being killed was three to one.

But these figures do not tell the officer's real chance of returning has a much better prospect of being killed than his men have for every man killed in battle from sickness. In the British army the proportion of deaths is more than in any other owing to the paucity of being largely carried off by disease.

But the deaths by bullet would



7



# In Mahogany Land. By Frank G. Carpenter.

## Furniture Wood King. HOW IT IS CUT IN THE FORESTS OF CENTRAL AMERICA.

THE MAHOGANY HUNTERS AND THEIR LUMBER CAMPS—WHERE THE TREES GROW AND HOW THEY ARE HANDLED—SOME NEW BANANA PLANTATIONS—LESSONS GIVEN BY AMERICAN PLANTERS—CENTRAL AMERICAN CATTLE, AND HOW THEY MAY REDUCE OUR MEAT PRICES—THE GUATEMALAN FLOW.

### From Our Own Correspondent.

**P**ORT BARRIOS (Guatemala.) I write you from the edge of Mahogany Land. This Motagua Valley, which lies at the foot of the Guatemala Mountains, back of Port Barrios, has hundreds of mahogany trees, which are being cut down by the

in the lowlands along the east coast from Mexico to Panama, and also in Colombia and Venezuela, and in the islands of the Caribbean Sea. The trees are magnificent. I have seen some one hundred feet high and thirty-six feet in circumference. Not a few rise sixty feet above the ground before the branches begin, and some are so large that five men, joining hands, cannot encircle them.

There is no such thing as a mahogany forest. The trees do not grow close together, but at wide distances apart; and the mahogany hunters climb the highest trees of the forest and pick out the mahoganies by their bright colored leaves. The leaves change from season to season and at times, they are as gorgeous as our leaves in autumn. The hunter marks the mahogany by the color and then leads the cutters through the jungle, hacking a road to where the

London, and others are New York and New Orleans.

### In the Woods of Honduras.

A great deal of our best mahogany now comes from British Honduras, and we get much also from the Honduras Republic. The British Honduras timber is exported from Belize, which is not very far from Port Barrios, and I am told that the wealth of Barrios, and I am told that the wealth of that town has largely come from this trade. The forests are exploited by lumbermen, who hire gangs of natives for the season, and have the exporting houses to advance the provisions and cash to carry on the cutting. The labor contracts are usually made during the Christmas holidays, the men being hired by the year. Six months' wages are usually paid in advance, one-half of which is in goods and the other half cash. The lumbermen are as dissipated as are

ground is a day's task for two men. Cutting is done about ten feet from the trunk on account of the wide spurs which grow from the trunk and a platform or scaffold has to be erected where the sawmen and men can stand.

After the trees are felled roads have to be made to the rivers and the streams, and the way must be bridged. Much of the wood is hauled upon rude trucks which have wheels of solid wood sawed from the log and having iron boxes fitted in the center. Much of the work is done at night by torchlights of pitchpine. All is in the dry season. The rafting is done up about the middle of December. Then the laborers return to Belize and then receive the balance due them, the results in another great spree.

maica and the other islands of the West Indies, who come there for the purpose. Making a Banana Plantation.

The process of making the plantations is about the same everywhere. The jungle has to be cut down, and this means the felling of trees from three to ten feet in diameter and the cutting out of underbrush and lianas through which it is impossible to go without a machete or ax. As soon as the land has been cleared, it is burned over and then the markers go through and stake out the holes where the plants are to be set. The banana plants come from sprouts of the older trees and they are set out about as far apart each way as the trees of the average peach orchard. They are planted among the half-burned logs and grow without cultivation. The only thing is to keep down the weeds, when the logs will soon rot away. I have seen plants growing among trees as big around as a flour barrel, and in going over the plantations have had to keep to the paths in order to make my way through upon horseback.

About a year after setting out the bananas they are twenty or thirty feet high and are ready to fruit. Each tree bears but one bunch of bananas, and when this is taken off the tree is cut down and the sprouts which have grown up about its roots are left to produce the next crop. The cutting of the bananas is with a sharp knife on the end of a pole, the cutters catching the bunch as it falls. The bananas are carefully handled. The piles, which wait for the train, are laid on soft beds of leaves, and the cars are padded with leaves in order to keep the fruit from being bruised.

### Banana Settlements.

It is a big task to start a banana plantation, and the plans must be carefully made. The estate is first surveyed and paths and roads are laid out, the same being connected by tramways and railroads. And then the farm settlements have to be built and in each there must be a store, a carpenter shop and a blacksmith shop and also the stables and the homes of the workmen. Some of the managers and overseers bring their wives with them from the United States and they must have comfortable homes screened with wire netting.

Some of these houses here are beautifully

finished and well lit latest magazines and them you will find and scientific books. Employees have hobbies, a biologist, and others are no end of collection strange flowers. A plantation near Guatemala, containing an aviary, containing a Guatemalan. The key, which has a banana with its gorgon policeman-bird, while screaming if strange.

I do not know just how many are planted in Honduras, but the longing to the United States of thousands of are already in bearing into banana farms of each farm having several. Every farm has the account sheets but that it is known just what it is yielding. Indeed, a cost sheet is just as in our factories at home. The general manager is Victor M. C. Lander, who came here after graduating with a mouth.

### Loading Fruit by Machine.

I have been much in stay in Central America the banana crop, and how the negroes transfer cars to the ships. At Rica, this is done by a road in leaf-lined cars as it lies at the wharf. I laid that the train load of with the steamer, and a dozen different cars can the ship at the same time. The loading is by moving upon wheels. Each belt about two feet in that one end of it rests on the hold, and the other. This belt moves by means bananas thrown upon it carried into the hold.

## A Supreme Effort.

### HOW MISS SOPHIRA BECAME A GRAPE PACKER.

By Hamilton Pope Galt.

Miss Sophira was neither a grape picker nor a grape packer, but she had ambitions. Ambitions in Woodbridge ran to either the one or the other of these important branches of industry. Miss Sophira believed she could learn to pack grapes. The tea-kettle was boiling and Sister Eugenia had not stirred yet, so there was time for Miss Sophira to enjoy the first fall morning of the year warming under the California sun.

"I must find work," said Miss Sophira, and as she said the words, Miss Sophira, standing in her garden, immediately saw upon rows of grapevines, stretching and on, loaded with red Tokays, green chassas and black princes. Miss Sophira was she could pack grapes. The boarders were out of the question. She Eugenia were not qualified for board. The last boarder had swamped them completely, and they were glad Mrs. Staples had gone—Mrs. Staples, the millionaire, the solid, the exciting the dictatorial; Mrs. Staples who had to have tea, toast and tit at all hours of the day and night; Mrs. Staples, whose vast possessions were unfortunately tied up so that she had no ready money. Mrs. Staples had gone away with paying one cent for six weeks' board lodging, and now Miss Sophira must work in real earnest.

Miss Sophira had to find work, and decide that she would pack grapes. She considered her determination to Miss Eugenia their breakfast. "You have never packed any grapes and want only experienced packers," objected Miss Eugenia. "I pay \$2 a day," said Miss Sophira. "You are not strong enough," said Miss Eugenia. "I expect you would learn to pack pretty well if you would only have to show me once," said Miss Sophira. "You have to pack them points down, up, don't you? That sounds rather

"There are lots of people put on my 1847 Rogers' lionial silk dress and go on in one of the sheds."

"I guess you'd better get a style pocketbook with you, Eugenia, entering into the sport."

"Yes, I'll turn the gold!" "Oh, no, that won't do you're rich and don't need it."

"I am surprised at your world. If you look poor for you to get work."

And with these words walked briskly down the her handsome bag, and embracing air.

She limped home at noon dispirited. They would not at any of the sheds she had. "In spite of the gold filigree Eugenia."

"All the filigree in the help me!" answered Sophira (touching her white hair as hers.) "I am too old—they are people."

"Well, isn't that too bad, Eugenia, and then like the was she hurried up the tea."

After some tea and some Sophira was braced up and brushed the crumbs from her and announced that she was half a dollar.

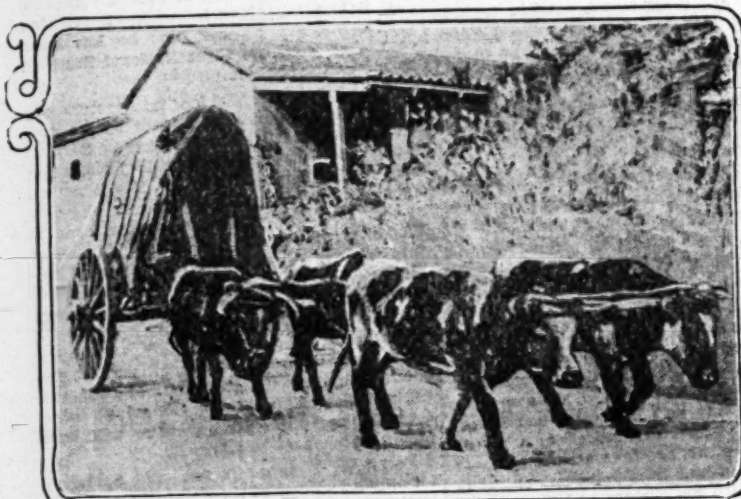
"That's a lot of money to Miss Eugenia."

"I know it, but I must pay."

"What for?" "Hair dye. It is a case my silvery locks, and I will think 50 cents' worth will be scanty locks."

"I should think so if you dye your scalp."

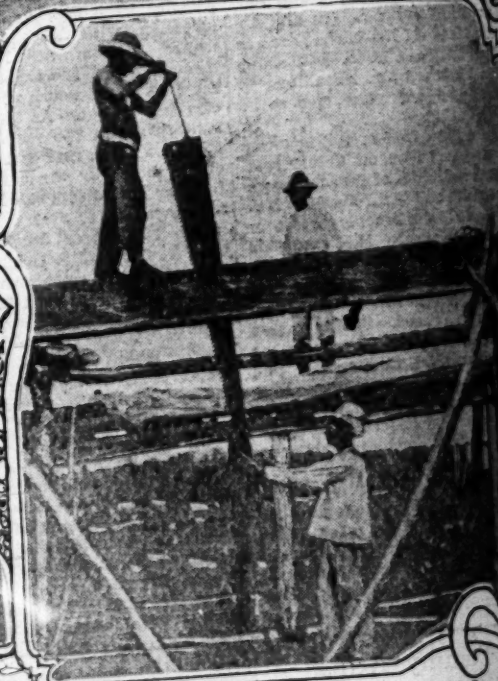
That afternoon Miss Sophira again, her hair a beautiful within a half-inch of her very young and sprightly as the way out to Mason's packing shed farthest out among, the shed of Mason, the She carefully lifted her skin sandy road. In rows upon



The oxen pull by their horns.



Central American cattle.



Felling mahogany into logs.



Native hut, Guatemala.

United Fruit Company, that the land may be used for banana plantations. The mahogany is so valuable that it sells by the pound, and a few trees would make a good income. I have been in the mahogany country off and on ever since I left Panama, and I learn that valuable timber is being taken from the northern part of the Panama republic. I found them exploiting the forests in Costa Rica and Nicaragua, and am told that many mahogany camps are now working in both British and Spanish Honduras. There are American lumbermen sending mahogany to Panama all along the west coasts of Central America. The logs are sent over the isthmus by rail, and thence shipped to Europe or the United States. The trees they are now cutting here still lie in the clearing, but they will be taken by train to Port Barrios, and thence shipped.

### Central American Mahogany.

The mahogany of this part of the world is the real article. We have a so-called mahogany in the Philippines, and there are false mahoganies in Nigeria, Ceylon, Malacca and California. The true mahogany, the wood which makes the finest furniture on earth, comes from this region. It is found

doomed tree stands. Often only two or three trees are found on an acre, but two trees per acre are enough to pay dividends. There is a record of one corporation which had a mahogany concession of about 25,000 acres, the total yield of which was only sixty trees, or less than two per square mile. I doubt if it paid.

### How the Logging Is Done.

The ordinary tree ought to be at least a yard in diameter, and the average tree is usually one or two hundred years old before it is ready for lumber. The most of it is cut in the rainy season, but as the wood is cut in the rainy season the hauling can be done in the dry season when the ground is hard. As soon as the trees are felled their limbs are cut off and the logs are then taken to the market, or they may be rafted down to the market, or they may go to the railroad and be taken to the ports on the cars. They are put upon shipboard as soon as they reach port to prevent their being attacked by the teredo and other boring insects. The wood is so valuable that it is handled like fruit, and a close record is kept of it from the forest to the hands of the consumer. One of the chief markets is

those of our own and other countries, and they usually have a carouse before they leave Belize, during which time the cash disappears.

They now leave and go into the woods, where they build camps of huts thatched with palm leaves, including a larger building for the store and dwelling of the overseer. The labor is divided into gangs, each of which has a captain. The work is done by the task. The best laborers are out at daybreak, and a good man can finish his task by 11 o'clock. He can then spend the rest of his day in hunting or fishing, or he can cut out of mahogany paddles and other things for which there is a ready market. The lumber camps are not pious places. Many of the laborers are rough, and there are frequent fights and considerable drunkenness. There are also bad women who follow the camps, and the crowd is not a Sunday-school one. The overseers live well. Each has his own boat, with from twelve to twenty Indian rowers, and his own cook and Indian valet.

### Felling Mahogany.

The green mahogany is not easy to fell, and the bringing of a large tree to the

### In Spanish Honduras.

I understand there is a great deal of mahogany yet uncut in Spanish Honduras, the Honduras Republic. Mahogany grows in the valleys all over that country, especially in the lowlands along the eastern coast of the Caribbean Sea.

It is near this coast, running inland for more miles, that the chief banana plantations are, and not far from the same region are immense concessions with tens of thousands of bearing trees. The most of the banana industry belongs to the United Fruit Company and they have a line of steamers which regularly between Port Cortes and the United States, calling at Port Barrios and other ports. The shipments of bananas amount to 2,000,000 bunches of bananas per year, which means an average of more than 300,000,000 bananas per year. The business is carried on about the same way in Guatemala, Costa Rica and Panama. In Guatemala, Costa Rica and Panama, carrying the fruit. They are carried in banana boats, and each farm is a settlement, and the overseers are American. The labor is largely done by negroes.

## BRIDE DIES, ANOTHER WOMAN CAN'T LIVE LONG.

Stove Lets Go While They're Washing Curtains and Widow Becomes Flaming Human

## CART BEFORE THE HORSE.

But Result Is Another Same as Usual and Is the Goal. Patrolman H. O. ...

## NEW YEAR FULL OF PROMISE.

And Santa Claus Brings ...

## GENERAL EASTERN.

House Committee ...





Helen Pierce Gray,

Who told the Senate yesterday that Indians are being murdered to get them out of the way.

PLEADS FOR INDIANS.

Woman Cries Stir in the Senate When She Declares Aborigines Are Being Ruthlessly Murdered.

(BY A. P. DAY WIRE TO THE TIMES)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Mrs. Helen Pierce Gray created a tumultuous scene before the Senate Indian Affairs Committee today when she charged that Indians had been murdered to get them out of the way that Secretary Fisher and Senator Dixon had made statements, "deliberately untrue" and that if she had opportunity to produce all her evidence "Secretary Fisher would be connected with one of the most gigantic steals going on in the United States today."

The Secretary and the Senator objected vigorously to her being permitted to make such general charges. Members of the committee demanded that Mrs. Gray produce her proofs. Secretary Fisher agreed to produce any evidence in his possession. The hearing went over to next week.

DAY'S FOREMO

MAPPED AND SYMBOLIZED.



and the other islands of the West Indies, who come there for the purpose.

Building a Banana Plantation.

The process of making the plantations is about the same everywhere. The jungle has to be cut down, and this means the felling of trees from three to ten feet in diameter and the cutting out of underbrush and vines through which it is impossible to pass without a machete or ax. As soon as the land has been cleared, it is burned over and the markers go through and stake out the holes where the plants are to be set. The banana plants come from sprouts of the old trees and they are set out about as far apart each way as the trees of the average orchard. They are planted among the old burned logs and grow without cultivation. The only thing is to keep down the weeds when the logs will soon rot away. I have seen plants growing among trees as big around as a flour barrel, and in going over the plantations have had to keep to the paths in order to make my way through the overgrowth.

About a year after setting out the bananas they are twenty or thirty feet high and ready to fruit. Each tree bears but one bunch of bananas, and when this is done the tree is cut down and the sprouts which have grown up about its roots are left to produce the next crop.

The cutting of the bananas is with a machete on the end of a pole, the cutters catching the bunch as it falls. The bananas are carefully handled. The piles, which are for the train, are laid on soft beds of straw, and the cars are padded with leaves in order to keep the fruit from being bruised.

Settlements.

It is a big task to start a banana plantation and the plans must be carefully made. The whole is first surveyed and paths and roads are laid out, the same being connected with the highways and railroads. And then the settlements have to be built and in each there must be a store, a carpenter shop, a blacksmith shop and also the stables for the horses of the workmen. Some of the managers and overseers bring their families with them from the United States and have comfortable homes screened from the view of the natives.

A Supreme Effort.

MISS SOPHIRA BECAME

A GRAPE PACKER.

By Hamilton Pope Galt.

Miss Sophira was neither a grape picker nor a grape packer, but she had ambitions. When in Woodbridge ran to either the other of these important branches of industry. Miss Sophira believed she could learn to pack grapes.

The basket was boiling and Sister Sophira had not stirred yet, so there was no time for Miss Sophira to enjoy the first fall of the year warming under the sun.

"I can't find work," said Miss Sophira. She said the words, Miss Sophira, in her garden, immediately saw rows of grapevines, stretching out, loaded with red Tokays, green ones and black princes. Miss Sophira could pack grapes.

They were out of the question. She was not qualified for boarders. The last boarder had swamped them and they were glad Mrs. Staples, the millionaire, the one who had to have tea, toast and titbits of the day and night; Mrs. Staples had gone away with her one cent for six weeks' board and now Miss Sophira must find real work.

Miss Sophira had to find work, and decided she would pack grapes. She consulted the determination to Miss Eugenia for breakfast.

"I should think so if you don't have to dye your scalp," said Miss Eugenia. That afternoon Miss Sophira started forth again, her hair a beautiful walnut color to within a half-inch of her scalp. She felt very young and sprightly as she trudged all the way out to Mason's packing shed, the packing shed farthest out and least promising, the shed of Mason, the terrible.

She carefully lifted her skirts clear of the sandy road. In rows upon rows, precise

finished and well furnished. They have the latest magazines and papers, and in some of them you will find many novels, histories and scientific books. Many of the white employees have hobbies. One may be an ornithologist, and other a bug-hunter and there are no end of collectors of orchids and other strange flowers. At the Virginia banana plantation near here they have quite an aviary, containing many of the quaint birds of Guatemala. These include the wild turkey, which has a brilliant yellow color, the tuma with its gorgeous plumage, and the policeman-bird, which makes a terrible screeching if strangers come near the house.

I do not know just how many thousand acres are planted to bananas in Spanish Honduras, but the Guatemala estates belonging to the United Fruit Company cover tens of thousands of acres, and 20,000 acres are already in bearing. This is divided up into banana farms of a thousand acres each, each farm having sections of twenty acres each. Every farm has its own manager, the account sheets being kept separately so that it is known just what each section costs and what it is yielding from year to year. Indeed, a cost sheet is kept of this business just as in our factories and machine shops at home. The general manager of the plantation is Victor M. Cutter, a young New Englander, who came here a few years ago, just after graduating with high honor at Dartmouth.

Loading Fruit by Machinery.

I have been much interested during my stay in Central America in the handling of the banana crop, and especially in watching how the negroes transfer the fruit from the cars to the ships. At Port Limon, Costa Rica, this is done by machinery. The fruit is carried from the plantation over the railroad in leaf-lined cars to the side of the ship as it lies at the wharf. The tracks are so laid that the train load of bananas is parallel with the steamer, and the fruit from a half dozen different cars can be transferred to the ship at the same time.

The loading is by movable carriers which run upon wheels. Each carrier is a long belt about two feet in width, so arranged that one end of it rests over the opening into the hold, and the other out on the wharf. This belt moves by machinery, and the bananas thrown upon it by laborers are carried into the hold. I have seen four

"There are lots of people doing it. I will put on my 1847 Rogers bonnet and my Colonial silk dress and go out and get a place in one of the sheds."

"I guess you'd better carry that mission style pocketbook with you," suggested Eugenia, entering into the spirit of her sister's fun.

"Yes, I'll turn the gold side outside—" "Oh, no, that won't do! They'll think you're rich and don't need work."

"I am surprised at your ignorance of the world. If you look poor it is all the harder for you to get work."

And with these words Miss Sophira walked briskly down the street, swinging her handsome bag, and enjoying the crisp, bracing air.

She limped home at noon, drooping and dispirited. They would not give her work at any of the sheds she had visited.

"In spite of the gold filigree!" cried Miss Eugenia.

"All the filigree in the world would not help me!" answered Sophira. "It is this (touching her white hair and bent shoulders.) 'I am too old—they will not have old people.'"

"Well, isn't that too bad!" said Miss Eugenia, and then like the good woman she was she hurried up the tea.

After some tea and some lunch Miss Sophira was braced up considerably. She brushed the crumbs from her silk dress, and announced that she was going to spend half a dollar.

"That's a lot of money to spend," wavered Miss Eugenia.

"I know it, but I must spend it."

"What for?"

"Hair dye. It is a case of good-bye to my silvery locks, and welcome work. I think 50 cents' worth will be enough for my scant locks."

"I should think so if you don't have to dye your scalp."

That afternoon Miss Sophira started forth again, her hair a beautiful walnut color to within a half-inch of her scalp. She felt very young and sprightly as she trudged all the way out to Mason's packing shed, the packing shed farthest out and least promising, the shed of Mason, the terrible.

She carefully lifted her skirts clear of the sandy road. In rows upon rows, precise

ways and only scratches the surface. The most common cart here has wooden wheels with holes in the center for the axles, and it is drawn by oxen yoked by their horns. The loads are pulled by the head instead of the shoulders and necks, and the treatment of the animals seems cruel to an extreme.

American axes are gradually coming into use, but the most of the cutting of the lighter sort is done with the machete, much like a corn-cutter. Every native Central American carries a machete. It is a good weapon of defense against man or beast, and it enables him to make his way through the jungle. It cuts his grass for hay and the green corn for his cattle. After the cattle are dead, the machete chops them up to make beef and is also employed in hog killing. It serves to cut out the weeds from the corn patch and with it the native punches holes in the ground where he drops the grains of corn at planting time. He then covers the corn with his heel, and sitting down, lets nature do the rest.

Teaching Stock Farming. The Americans here are teaching the natives something of stock farming, and the day may come when meat from Central America will reduce our big butcher bills. In Costa Rica there are large ranches belonging to the banana planters where working cattle for the plantations are reared. The United Fruit Company has some dairy cows and its men tell me that the grass there makes excellent beef. Indeed, there is money to be made in raising stock, all the way from Panama to Mexico. These highlands have fine pastures and the stock brings good prices. In upper Panama they are now raising beef for Colon and Panama City, and the future meat supply of the canal may come from there.

Costa Rica has live stock numbering more than half a million, besides mules, sheep and goats, and Honduras has almost a half million head of cattle alone, and a large number of mules, pigs and sheep. It has 150,000 acres devoted to pasture.

Here in Guatemala the cattle are fewer, but the grazing grounds on the high plateaus are of great extent, and well fitted for sheep, cattle and hogs. Nicaragua has more than a million of cattle and Salvador in proportion to its size has more live stock than any other Central American republic.

(Copyright, 1912, by Frank G. Carpenter.)

Object Lessons for Central America.

This work of the Americans on the banana plantations is a series of object lessons in sanitation, agriculture and business management for the people of Central America. Most of the estates have large hospitals and the employees are taught to take care of their health. The workmen's houses are raised upon poles, the vegetation being cut away and the lands drained to get rid of the mosquitoes. The laborers are made to keep clean and they are shown how to treat themselves for tropical diseases. The United Fruit Company has been fighting the hookworm, and it has its doctors giving medicines and treating the numerous natives among its employees who are so afflicted. Every patient who comes to the hospital on account of malaria or other fevers or on account of wounds received is treated also for hookworm. I am told that this is doing great good and that an increase in the working efficiency of the men has come from such treatment.

Farm Methods in Central America.

The Americans are introducing our farm machinery. They have American wagons and carts and also American plows and other farm tools. As to the native methods, everything is rude. I see the farmers still using the one-handed plow of the Scripture, shod with a strip of pointed iron about as big as your hand. This turns the soil both

and regular, the grapevines spread, like the bristles of a tooth brush or clothes brush; and green, red and purple grapes hung heavy among the jagged leaves.

She passed a group of pickers, happy and jocular to the verge of romping. It seemed like a picnic. There were no old women among them.

She climbed up the worn steps and entered the packing shed. A girl was packing grapes swiftly. It was not easy, but a thrilling feeling of confidence passed through Miss Sophira. She knew she could do that.

She hurried into the office. It was occupied by two oblivious men. The more oblivious of the two was a bald-headed man whose eyes popped like a spider's and whose red hair fringe stood out very straight. He was the dreadful Mason. There was no possibility of his ever looking up.

Miss Sophira addressed the least terrible man. "There is nothing," he said, without ever looking up.

But Miss Sophira had walked too far to be dismissed so easily.

"I can pack," she said.

"Any experience?"

"No, but I know I can do it."

"Oh."

"I know. I watched a girl do it. I am pretty good with my hands."

At this point the other man looked up, just a flash of the sidery eyes, then another look.

"There is nothing," repeated the lesser man.

Miss Sophira moved toward the door. With her hand on the knob she fired one last bold shot. She addressed Mason, the terrible.

"Won't you give me a chance, Mr. Mason?"

Mr. Mason looked up again. The restless eyes surveyed her again. "Yes, I guess so. You might take her out to the shed and ask Thompson if he can start her to work."

The clerk arose in obedience. Sophira was astonished. So was the clerk. But Mason was again oblivious.

Had dyed hair fooled him? Did he admire it? Did he not see the gray locks showing at the roots? He usually saw more than most people. Could he not see

the stooping shoulders? It could not be sympathy! He was not sympathetic.

No, dyed hair had not fooled him. It had enlightened him. It had disclosed to him a quality he could not resist—determination.

Jewels.

The jewels are lost in the night. Are darkened; and only by light At length can their beauty be known. Then the rose in the ruby is blown. In the sapphire sparkles the ocean deep, And the turquoise cradles a sky asleep In the tender twilights of tone. On the beryl's shrine is the springtime shed, In the agate the autumn is red. As an angel, of beauty aware, Adown the white shimmering stair Through the apothecary's crystalline door A violet glory is led. Through the opal a far moon will roam, As over a wild seashore, Through clouds that curtain her western home She sinks to the foam.

O Master of love and of light, O Giver of glorious day, Not less than these jewels, we pray Deliverance out of the night! From the dim and the ignorant thought Bring us forth as the jewels are brought; In the night of Thy mind we were wrought; Leave us not in the darkness alone! More precious are we in Thy sight, Are we, Thy children, Thine own— Our radiance yielding more living delight Than the wizard starlights of stone. Our hearts, how imperfect they seem! Their crystals cloudy and marred; Oh, yet, by Thy spirit starred, They interpret Thee and Thy dream. Beauty is lost till Thy radiance arrives; Only Thy love can illumine our lives, O Maker and Master supreme! —[Archibald Rutledge, in Youth's Companion.]

[Somerville Journal:] Watson: Hicks is a very capable fellow, isn't he? Wilson: Yes; he can address without any trouble in the top berth of a sleeping car.

GENERAL EASTERN. Before the House Select Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, yesterday testified as to the deplorable conditions under which women and children labor in New York canneries and packing sheds. A contractor's partner was struck down with a billiard cue on a New York street yesterday and killed.

San Francisco, Los Angeles and Alameda counties show the highest percentages of divorces, while Alpine and Mono counties show a record of no divorces within the last two years. In the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912, the percentage of divorce to marriages was 1.5 in San Francisco, 1.2 in Los Angeles and 1.1 in Alameda.

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# Uncle Sam's Diplomatic Service.

By William L. Aldorfer.

## AMERICA ABROAD.

THE beginning of every national administration—whether there is a change of politics or not—it is the rule for every American Ambassador and Minister to hand in his resignation to the new President. This is because the Ambassador or Minister is the direct representative of the head of the nation, and he is supposed to be a man thoroughly in accord with the policies of the President.

The last great change occurred during President Cleveland's second administration, when the first complete reorganization of the diplomatic and consular service was attempted. Josiah Quincy of Boston was appointed by Mr. Cleveland as Assistant Secretary of State, and it is said that during his first six months of service Mr. Quincy confined himself altogether to the consideration of applicants for office. So well did he perform his duty that within six months the entire American diplomatic and consular service was changed, from the humblest office boy up to the highest Ambassador in the service. A peculiar fact in this connection was that during President Cleveland's first administration the heads of missions only were changed, leaving the rest of the staff undisturbed until his second term.

### The Eternal Feminine.

The eternal feminine enters into the diplomatic game, as in everything else. A recently returned member of one of our European embassies told the writer that one of the most embarrassing things American diplomats encounter abroad is the vanity of American women who desire to be presented at foreign courts.

"Because of the ceremonies and requirements of some courts," he said, "it is absolutely impossible for diplomatic officers to have them presented. Such presentations must be arranged for with the master of ceremonies, some time in advance, and the number of Americans who can be presented at any one time is usually limited to two or three, with a large waiting list of a hundred or more on hand."

"Another mistaken idea on the part of many women is that the arrangement for presentation at court is part of the official duties of the American diplomat. That is not true. Such action as he may take is only in the nature of such a courtesy as would be rendered by one American to another in any foreign country. It is not required by the State Department, and the officials at Washington refrain altogether from taking any part in such presentations. There was a recent case of this kind where an American lady traveled all the way from Europe to America to see the President of the United States for the purpose of trying to have a Minister removed because he would not present her at court."

"Why, I could write a book on the curious ideas of a large number of Americans traveling in foreign countries. Many seem to think they are exempt from the jurisdiction of foreign courts. This often leads to charges against diplomatic officers because they are unable to prevent the law taking its course. Then there is the American who thinks it is the duty of the diplomatic service to secure the remission of penalties after they have been found guilty of the offense charged."

"In fact, it is truly wonderful what peculiar ideas many Americans have on the subject of our foreign representatives."

### Interesting Men in the Service.

Frederick Van Dyne is Assistant Solicitor of the State Department. He is the author of a number of books on the subject of diplomacy, and has been in the service since 1891, when he entered as a clerk under President Harrison. He served under nine Secretaries of State and was rapidly promoted from one grade to another until finally, because of his unusual ability in the handling of intricate international questions, Secretary John Hay succeeded in having Congress create the special position of Assistant Solicitor for the State Department. He is the man who handles the legal end of Uncle Sam's foreign business.

Prominent among American diplomats who have taken part in recent events of international importance is William Woodville Rockhill, who was the American Ambassador to China during the Boxer outbreak, and was then sent over to Russia, where he helped to settle the passport question. Later he was ordered to Constantinople, where he rendered valuable assistance in bringing the Turco-Italian war to an end.

Myron T. Herrick is Uncle Sam's Ambassador to France. He is the man who earned the gratitude of the farmers of the country and the people generally by his successful investigation and thorough study of the agricultural credit system now in use in France and Germany. The result of his labor in France was considered of such importance that President Taft recently brought it to the attention of the Governors of all the States, with the suggestion that methods should be devised to adopt it to the needs of America within the shortest time possible. This system embodies a plan whereby the government establishes banks and loans money to farmers on the security of their crops.

Henry Lane Wilson represents America at the capital of Mexico. He was in Mexico during the revolution which overturned

that time on his rise was rapid. He afterward served as secretary of legation and later went to Panama, where he remained quite a while as charge d'affaires.

William James Calhoun is another man who has assumed Uncle Sam's burden in many questions of international importance. He was in China at the time of the transition of that country from an autocratic despotism to a republic. During that time there was great danger to American life and property. Incidentally James Calhoun is the man who made the speech that nominated President McKinley in the convention at Chicago in 1896.

Curtis Guild, ex-Governor of Massachusetts, is now our Ambassador to Russia, where he is very popular. He was the man behind the gun when the passport question was in the limelight. Fred W. Carpenter is Uncle Sam's representative in that diminutive nation of Siam. Jacob Gould Schurman is the American Minister for Greece and Roumania, two of the states in the present fight for freedom of the Balkan allies. Henry P. Fletcher holds down the lid in Chile. He is the youngest man ever admitted to the bar in Pennsylvania. He was a member of the Rough Riders in the Spanish-American War and afterward served as an enlisted man in the Philippines. He is an example of what a young man may accomplish in a short time in the diplomatic service, being promoted from secretary of legation at Havana at \$1500 a year to Minister to Chile at a salary of \$12,000 in less than five years.

### Women in the Service?

Women are today entering every profession or business in which men engage, and the diplomatic service is not exempt. During President Cleveland's last administration the well-known woman lawyer Marilla Ricker of New Hampshire announced herself as a candidate for the post of United States Minister to Colombia. In a newspaper interview she said: "If Luther McKinney (the incumbent of the office at that time) can fill the place, I can overflow it." She did not receive the appointment. The English diplomat Grenville Murray says that "women are good as counselors, but bad as actors," and then added: "Perhaps no negotiation has ever been perfected since the creation of the world without the advice of women, but they are best kept out of sight. Perhaps the greatest obstacle to the employment of women as diplomatic officers is their inability to keep a secret."

Murray tells the following story of women Ambassadors: "Pope Sextus V, in an unguarded moment, bestowed the title of Ambassador on the wife of a Spanish Ambassador at the Vatican and admitted her to all the honors of that distinguished rank. The wives of the other Ambassadors at Rome immediately clamored for the same privileges, and the pope conceded the same rank to them as an alternative to leaving the Vatican to escape from an irritated ladydom."

"Energetic ladies (wives of Ambassadors) who had hitherto submitted to be stowed away in noles or corners, started off with great decision to the most distant foreign ports; and Ambassadors who were whispering sweet nothings (in the interests of their country, of course,) to the most distinguished beauties of Paris and Madrid, were horror-stricken at receiving a well-known box on the ear and an order to take lodgings from an awful person with an antediluvian bonnet, whom they had not seen these twenty years. Diplomacy, from being a rather jolly profession than otherwise, became as gloomy as the private life of a comic actor, and the small-legged, knock-kneed, dried-up little beaux, in peach-blossom coats, who were among the diplomatic celebrities of those times, became the laughter of all the paper and equerries in Europe. The new Ambassadors appeared with such dignity and magnificence at the congress of Westphalia that no business could go on because of them. The pretensions of the Ambassadors in the end became so troublesome that some courts refused to treat them with any ceremony whatever, and at other courts they were not recognized at all."



FREDERICK VAN DYNE, UNCLE SAM'S DIPLOMATIC EXPERT.

the Diaz administration and the revolution now which is trying to overturn that of Madero. During the past few years Mr. Wilson has accomplished wonders in the protection of American lives and property, but in a country beset with revolution like Mexico, the road of the foreign representative is rough. Hardly a day has passed during two years that our Ambassador has not been besieged by complaints, first from America, and then by American citizens in Mexico, and between the grinding of the two millstones Henry Lane Wilson's trials have been unusually heavy.

### Mr. Bryan's Labors.

Charles Page Bryan was our Ambassador to Japan and preceded Larz Anderson, our present Ambassador. He was present at Tokio during the whole of the muck-raking campaign against Japanese immigration, and it was in a measure through his efforts that the matter was settled to the satisfaction of both nations. There was much agitation between America and Japan for some time before Mr. Bryan was sent there. The controversy was precipitated when California declined to admit Japanese citizens to the public schools. Then came the question of Japanese emigration to America. Both of these matters were handled with great skill by Mr. Bryan and resulted in the negotiation of a new treaty between Japan and America, which definitely settled the question.

George T. Weitzel is the man behind the gun at Nicaragua, where he has been in the midst of trouble for some time. George Weitzel is a shining example of the American diplomat. He served a short time in the United States army as an enlisted man during the Spanish-American war. After that he took up the study of law, and from

### Beginning of Diplomatic Service.

While the custom of sending and receiving diplomatic representatives has existed from the earliest times, the establishment of resident diplomatic missions at foreign courts was not generally adopted until the sixteenth century. Louis XI of France was the first sovereign to adopt permanent embassies, and his object was to have spies at the courts of his powerful neighbors. He said to his ambassador when sending them abroad: "If they find you, lie still more to them." Statesmen, as Ambassadors, "a person sent abroad for the good of his country," in fact, he might break all the commandments in the Decalogue except the tenth, which was: "Thou shalt not found out."

But the late Secretary of State John Hay declared the Monroe doctrine and golden rule to be the rule of our conduct in diplomacy, and said: "There was a time when diplomacy was a science of traps and falsehood, of traps and countertraps. In the last generation it was thought a remarkable advantage of straightforward diplomacy when the Bismarck realized the advantage of the truth, even at the risk of making his adversary. In my experience of diplomatic life, which now covers more than I like to look back upon, I can without hesitation say that we have told squarely what we wanted, and early in the negotiations what we were willing to give, and allowed the other side to accept or reject our terms. During our foreign relations, I can also say we have been met by the representatives of other powers in the same spirit of honesty and sincerity."

While our representatives at all foreign posts are always carefully selected, diplomatic offices have sometimes been stowed without special regard for the fitness of the individual for the post. The story is told of a man in Berlin, noted for his political zeal and his knowledge of geography, who, during the administration of President Grant, was appointed Minister to Ecuador. He had many minutes I lived a strenuous life with loud voice and aggressive undertone, and made the air of inhospitable morning paper, and when his friends came to congratulate him, said: "I appreciate your kindness very much, but what I like to know, more than anything else, where the — is Ecuador?"

A Congressional delegation once visited President Lincoln to appoint a man as Minister to Hawaii. Among other reasons for his appointment his ill health and the probability that health would be benefited by the climate. Mr. Lincoln replied: "Men, you're too late; there are no dates for the place ahead of you, and every one of them is sicker than you."

[Copyright, 1913, by William L. Aldorfer.]

### Distinction or Extinction?

Houghnham! Houghnham!  
How those equines neigh!  
Horses of all qualities  
Are in the ring today.

Saddle horse and trotter,  
Steeplechaser, hack—  
Showing off their paces  
On the tanbark track.

Hock! Hock! Hock! Hock!  
How the autos bray!  
Touring cars and limousines  
Make a fine display.

Members of society,  
Gathered near and far,  
Come to look at horses  
In an auto car!

—[George B. Morewood, in New York.]

### Unexplained.

[P. I. P.:] "Oh! Jack, there are dozens of empty bottles down in the trunk. Where can they have come from?"  
Jack: "Don't know, my dear. I bought any empty bottles."

## THE REAL ERIN.

IT WAS midnight when our signal rocket summoned the tug to come out and listen to our ship outside the harbor, and there receive the mails and such passengers as elected to disembark at Queens- town. I had not been altogether happy on board the steamer, for seasickness had in- vened me and a strabismus-afflicted neighbor from Chicago had swiped my steamer chair, but "blessings brighten as they take their flight," and I never appreciated the size and power and beauty of our steam- ship until I looked up from the crowded deck of the little, black, busy tender and beheld our great vessel with lighted ports, and streaming flags, and graceful lines, and in the dark until nothing could be seen but a glimmering pyramid on the wa- ters, and nothing heard but the sound of her thunderous screw, beating the Irish channel into a foam.

We rounded a little green island, lying dark and dark in the beautiful bay at mid- night. I caught the scent of the new fresh earth, made mellow by the light-falling moon, and remembered that this was the Queen of Erin. The lights of Queenstown glimmered at most regular intervals along the rows of ascending streets, dropped their likenesses into the quiet waters, and stretching themselves downward until they seemed pendant jewels just out of reach. The customhouse officers met us on the deck of the tender. They fumbled through a valise, and peeked into a little trunk, and passed a large one without ex- timation. A fat inspector with a red nose asked me if I had any spirits, tobacco, ci- gars, or revolvers? I assured him that I of other powers in the same spirit of hon- esty and sincerity."

We landed at the quay at Queenstown about 1 o'clock in the morning, and found the hotel porters waiting with a cart for our baggage. Exactly why the porters should have remained up, and the clerks, and chambermen, and lunch-counter fiends and the rest of the town have retired, is a mystery which I did not try to fathom. The party found the Queen's Hotel with its extinguished and doors locked, and many minutes I lived a strenuous life with loud voice and aggressive undertone, and made the air of inhospitable morning paper, and when his friends came to congratulate him, said: "I appreciate your kindness very much, but what I like to know, more than anything else, where the — is Ecuador?"

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### Fine Example of Concentration.

H. H. Windsor, in January Popular Mag- azine: "The most interesting school I ever visited was on board an American bat- tle-ship—the Massachusetts. Not that this particular vessel is different in this respect from her sisters in the battle fleet, for she is not. The time was last summer, when the midshipmen from the Naval Academy were afloat on various cruises, and with a cool sea breeze blowing, were groups of young men, in charge of an instructor. The men upon the deck, forming a circle around the officer, who lectured beside a black- board on which he illustrated or to which he pointed printed charts and maps. Every man had his note-book, in which he made entries. Other groups were go- ing through flag practice and wigwagging. Suddenly puffing steam launches were sent to the side, and officers and men on leave were coming and going. Something was

third rushes him into- ing back. Arriving at next door a glittering aproned and banged. While waiting for the baggage, he has his ch with half a dozen u chines. It used to be monte or poker, but the swept over Arizona ban games to the limbo of t. If he desires supper of before retiring, his ever- plied and the waiter w napkins, with a warn around the handle of es and spoon before using, a little warm in Phoen eggs he cannot obtain u them while he waits, b are plentiful, for each fruit is deposited in a any other old place, and chickens appear without incubator. For genuine is away ahead of Ireland. At the Queen's Hotel, an entrance. The lady cl number 29 and 31 to ou then went sweetly to sl and left us to find our ap press our baggage thereto. I summoned a lusty IIB gered about the door. "I said I imperiously, "to shouldered it. "And w show me the room?" said "I never was here before reckon that it is upstairs." "All right," said he, "I'll Honor." Up he started, wh rounding gloom a half emerged. "And how would the gentleman, ye omad "Devil the fut was ye eve before."

"Oh, begorra," answered makes no matter. I was o the house next door." We found the room, Mich I, without help or hindrance lord, or any of his satellites. The Irish hotel is a quee antiquity, hospitality, stupi ing service and still more p lect. You ring for a waiter your hand is chafed with th your soul is filled with wr the absence of response, and not call for them the G. Hebes come tapping and every five minutes with brushes, and hot water and you can't rest.

The morning dawned, ser shiny. An ancient beggar we me as I stepped into the st gled a "welcome to ould Iro request for a little financi She followed me a block. S in sections and as a whole. that I had no English money. "And isn't me old eyes long "for a sight of the beautif money?"

She received half a dollar of the coin of this glorious

doing all the time, but so fa- dents were concerned they- ently have been no more isola been at the North Pole or on so- ited island. The interest and which they entered into their surprising to a landsman.

To the officer who was cond- remarked on the industry of young men applied to their mildly suggested that the ave- student would not get very far- distracting conditions. "Oh, th ing," he replied, "come with started for what proved to be messrooms, from which came s like a county fair on a pleasat were about thirty men there. number were seated at a long with his leather-covered note- sheets of paper on which prob- being worked out and transfer- book. The problems were the involving algebra and geometry the landlubber tackles in so quiet. But these boys were wo







# When the President Telephones.

By Robert D. Heint.

## THE WAR ROOM.

RESIDENT WILSON may make sweeping changes when he takes command at the White House but one institution will remain. It is the telegraph—better known to those on the inside as the "war" room. Mr. Wilson will not be able to do without it. The "war" room, a tiny apartment in the executive offices, is probably the most important wire center in the country. It reflects the news pulse of the United States. From there the Democratic executive will have a way to communicate

Mansion near his own sleeping apartment on the second floor, a place for the convenience of the telegraph and telephone operators. When the Spanish-American hostilities became imminent, he personally took command of the wire facilities. In addition to the extra equipment to take care of the heavy onrush of business, the President directed the hanging of maps and a cartographic representation of the possible theater of action in the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, the Caribbean Sea and the Philippine group. It soon received the name of the "war" room.

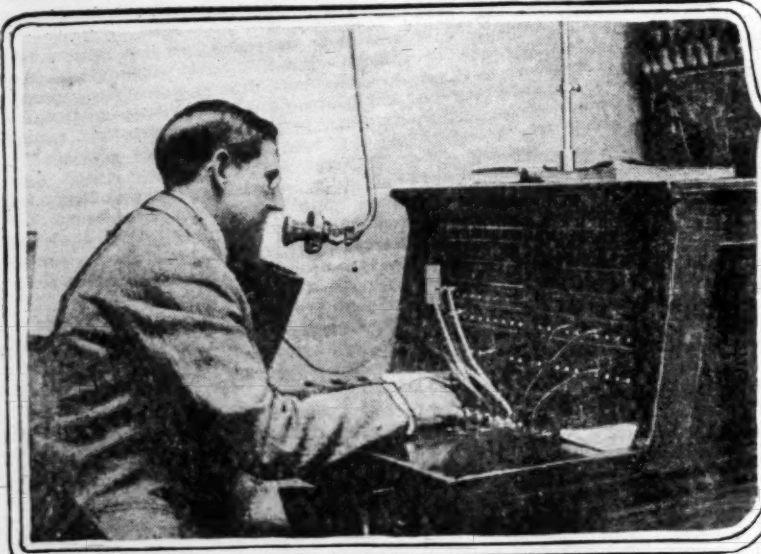
In the country was watching it. On February 27, 1898, Roosevelt, then Assistant Secretary of the Navy, after a consultation with the President, cabled Dewey at Hongkong to "keep full of coal and in event of declaration of war Spain your duty see Spanish squadron does not leave Asiatic coast." Those present never forgot the expression on President McKinley's face the next day as the following thrilling message was sent:

Washington, April 25, '98.  
Dewey, Hongkong.  
War has commenced between the United

States and Spain. Proceed at once to Philippine Islands. Commence operations particularly against the Spanish fleet. You must capture vessels or destroy. Use utmost endeavor.  
[Signed]  
LONG,  
Navy Department,  
Washington, D. C.

Squadron arrived Manila daybreak this morning. Immediately engaged enemy and destroyed the following vessels [eleven enumerated.] Squadron uninjured. Few men slightly wounded.  
[Signed]  
DEWEY.

Manila Bay, May 1, '98.



The new White House war room.



E.W. Smithers, the President's cipher code expert.



Portion of Capitol switchboard.



Mrs. Harriett G. Daley

almost instantly with every nook and corner of any State or the world. He will find that he may talk over land directly to Kansas City in Missouri or Tallahassee in Florida as readily as he may with a friend in Boston or a Senator on Capitol Hill in Washington. He may have his message sent through the Pacific cable to Honolulu in the Hawaiian Islands, or clear to the Philippines. If he desires, the great navy wireless station at Ft. Myer, the most powerful in the world, will carry his command far to the south, high above and across Mexico, to Panama. All operators everywhere yield to the war room, for a message from the President has the right of way over everything else.

Of course the White House has always been in telegraphic communication with the outside world, but it was not until President McKinley's time that a special room was designated for this use. He set apart in the southeast corner of the Executive

and upon its walls were daily pictured the war movements on land and sea, as cipher reports were received.

When the actual fighting began Mr. McKinley was constantly at call day and night. He spent hours in the war room studying the maps, and as commander-in-chief of the army and navy he personally gave many orders. E. W. ("Doc") Smithers, at present in charge of all the President's wire communications, was an assistant then, and he well remembers the tense hours the late President passed in the little room. Long after the others had retired, perhaps well toward morning, McKinley could be seen silently pondering over the little flags on the war charts which told the positions of our forces and the possible situation of the Spaniards. Dewey had been put on his guard by a notification of the Maine's fate. Things then began to hum in the crowded war room. Every newspaper correspondent

States and Spain. Proceed at once to Philippine Islands. Commence operations particularly against the Spanish fleet. You must capture vessels or destroy. Use utmost endeavor.  
[Signed]  
LONG,  
Navy Department,  
Washington, D. C.

Mr. Long, the Secretary of the Navy, spent hours with the President during those days of anxiety. Finally the following dispatch, now famous, reached the White House war room via Hongkong, May 7.

Manila Bay, May 1, '98.  
Long,  
Navy Department,  
Washington, D. C.  
Squadron arrived Manila daybreak this morning. Immediately engaged enemy and destroyed the following vessels [eleven enumerated.] Squadron uninjured. Few men slightly wounded.  
[Signed]  
DEWEY.

[44]

struck down by the assassin's bullet signal officer in charge at the war room telegraph and the other long-distance phone. All afternoon and evening news from the hospital came into the White House over the direct wires. Immediately upon the removal of the dying President the Milburn residence a telephone booth was installed there. During the period almost 4000 messages were sent in the war room.

The new war room—the "war" room—has always stuck to it—has been in quite another part of the building located just around the corner from the President's office. Probably the telephone booth ever built was erected in the telegraph room shortly after the war was elected. It was constructed of the finest wood and handsomely finished. President, however, found that it was

quite so convenient to his office as it might have been, and it is doubtful if he has used it more than once or twice. Instead, if he converses over a telephone, he uses one which has been installed in an ante-chamber between his office and the Cabinet chamber. It is a comfortable little apartment, and but a few steps from the President's desk.

There is a pretty story about the little silver and gold telephone receiver which stands in the bedroom of the Queen of Spain. It is ornamented with jewels. The Queen can never get the wrong number with the beautiful instrument because it is connected by a direct wire with the royal nursery. There is no telephone in the sleeping room of the President of the United States, but in his study adjoining is an ordinary desk phone, with a glass mouthpiece. The number Main 6, the general designation of the White House, is probably the most famous telephone call in the country. Mr. Taft, like his predecessors, McKimley and Roosevelt, uses the phone sparingly.

He sometimes calls his brother Charles in Cincinnati or Henry in New York. It is not true that a special wire connects the President's room with his brother's office in Ohio. If there is a night session at the Capitol or important Presidential matters are pending, the President has been known to call Senator Crane or some of the other Republican leaders, but such a contingency rarely occurs. The President does not have to bother to look up a man's number; in fact there is no telephone book in his study. He has an informal way of picking up the receiver and asking for the person with whom he wishes to speak. The White House operator does the rest. Mr. Taft talks well over the telephone, and his voice carries in a manner highly satisfactory to the listener. President McKimley spoke with a slightly softer accent. Mr. Roosevelt's voice is of a high pitch, especially if he is particularly animated, and when he speaks over a long distance circuit it is sometimes necessary for him to repeat. Occasionally when the President talks over the telephone he has a stenographer "cut in" the circuit to take down the conversation. If it is a matter he desires to go over at his leisure. Again he sometimes wishes to have a third party on the telephone to witness what he is saying. The telephone calls coming into the White House must be censored. If Mr. Hilles, the President's secretary, personally responded to all who ask to be put on his line, there would have to be three of him. It is estimated that last year about 60,000 calls were received and nine-tenths of them came from

persons who asked to be put on his line. Every now and then has ever heard of a demand that he be put on the line. President himself. operator, or Mr. Rod immediately takes no the caller cannot get himself the operator wire for a minute, and requests central to ask the party is calling. to secure such information is talking proves to or talks at all irritation with him is purpose secret service man reach him before he booth.

Even the White House from being called by the most every day some the workhouse. The Columbia penal institution frequent occurrence for White House lunch in House station of the W and Annapolis Railroad with the real White House amusing incident last telephone in the President Beverly began to fingle said that the President his way down stairs morning to see what w inebriated gentlemen w the night at a drinking felt called upon to conv Nobody knows exactly w wires, but judging from dent laughed when he t the next day he enjoyed b

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The chief operator is Daley, a woman who is secret. There are times, half she knew, it would be almost any newspaper to extra. She can recognize most any one of the ninety Representatives, or 300 spondents. Mrs. Daley in many ways. When talki

## In Pursuit of

### MASTERFUL TOM.

THE way most women spoil their husbands," began Iris, shouldering the broom, "is a perfect—"

"Delight," Tom finished for her, as he attempted the all but impossible feat of balancing an empty parrot cage on a wheelbarrow with one hand, while he nudged the rickety old contraption with the other.

Iris glared. "I was saying, or about to say, when you so rudely interrupted me—"

"Test" cut in Tom, again.

"Where are your manners?" demanded Iris, wagging the broom threateningly.

Tom stopped short. He set the wheelbarrow down, very tenderly, and rapidly went through the fourteen pockets of his immaculate blue suit. "By jove!" he exclaimed, in mock dismay. "I do believe I left them home on the piano." Soberly, he took up the white man's burden and trudged on.

Iris eyed his calm back with disfavor. "Of course you didn't mean your remark as a suggestion," she said, slowly, "for I never forget my gloves any more." She paused for contradiction. "Not that I suppose it interests you," she added, rather dispassionately. "Well, as I was saying, the way that women spoil their husbands is a perfect disgrace. Now, just look at us, for instance."

"We married?" ejaculated Tom in consternation.

"No, and never will be!" snapped Iris. "Oh, tanks, lady, fr dem few, koid the telegraph room shortly after the war was elected. It was constructed of the finest wood and handsomely finished. President, however, found that it was

the—direct result of a w her husband. Now, if my allowed Uncle to bring h nable bird, why—"

"Ingratitude, thy name is last word jolted from Tom the barrow over the cross that Paul adores you."

"Polly, her name is," corrected Iris. "P-a-u-l-y!" spelled Tom me deadly rival."

"How silly," said Iris, looking at Tom.

"Why, I can't even kiss went on Tom, in a grievous is so confoundedly jealous.

"Any more!" snapped Iris ever did!"

"Will I ever forget it?" with sentimental intonation.

"I-I didn't suppose," began Tom. "Your lips were so sweet day-sucker I'd given you," he said. "When was that?" demanded Iris, suspicious eyes.

"The day you were seven Tom ecstatically.

"You didn't know me then? Didn't? My studs and tie be thinking of Ella—Ella curls."

Iris rather pointedly patted with her free hand.

"Ha-hum. Your hair, I said Tom, with the air of sudden discovery. "Your You are, in short, a black-a by my bumptious barrow!"

"We're almost there," coidly. "At least, the S smallest of the Smithereen said he saw her over there early this afternoon."



Tim

For Liberty under Law, Equa

PRICE



Helen Pierce Gray,

Who told the Senate yesterday that Indians are being murdered to get them out of the way.

## PLEADS FOR INDIANS.

Woman Cries Sir in the Senate When She Declares Aborigines Are Being Ruthlessly Murdered.

(BY A. P. DAY WHILE TO THE TIMES.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Mrs. Helen Pierce Gray created a tumultuous scene before the Senate Indian Affairs Committee today when she charged that Indians had been murdered to get them out of the way, that Secretary Fisher and Senator Dixon had made statements, "deliberately untrue" and that if she had opportunity to produce all her evidence "Secretary Fisher would be connected with one of the most gigantic steals going on in the United States today."

The Secretary and the Senator objected vigorously to her being permitted to make such general charges. Members of the committee demanded that Mrs. Gray produce her proofs. Secretary Fisher agreed to produce any evidence in his possession. The hearing went over to next week.

## DAY'S FOREMO

MAPPED AND SYMBOLIZED.



so convenient to his office as it might have been, and it is doubtful if he has used it more than once or twice. Instead, if he converses over a telephone, he uses one which has been installed in an ante-chamber between his office and the Cabinet chamber. It is a comfortable little apartment, and but a few steps from the President's desk.

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persons who asked to speak with Mr. Hilles. Every now and then a man whom nobody has ever heard of calls up with the modest demand that he be connected with the President himself. Mr. Hohbein, the day operator, or Mr. Rodier, who is on at night, immediately takes notice of such a call. If the caller cannot give a good account of himself the operator asks him to hold the wire for a minute, and in that time he requests central to ascertain from what place the party is calling. It takes only a second to secure such information. If the man who is talking proves to be mentally deranged or talks at all irrationally, the conversation with him is purposely drawn out and a secret service man is sometimes able to reach him before he has left the telephone booth.

Even the White House is not immune from being called by the wrong number. Almost every day somebody inquires if it is the workhouse. The latter is the District of Columbia penal institution. It is not an infrequent occurrence for parties calling the White House lunch room, or the White House station of the Washington, Baltimore and Annapolis Railroad, to be connected with the real White House. There was an amusing incident last summer when the telephone in the President's summer home at Beverly began to tinkle at daybreak. It is said that the President, in pajamas, made his way down stairs in the cool of the morning to see what was up. A couple of inebriated gentlemen who had spent most of the night at a drinking club had suddenly felt called upon to converse with Mr. Taft. Nobody knows exactly what passed over the wires, but judging from the way the President laughed when he told of the incident the next day he enjoyed his chat.

Closely allied with the White House telephone room and a central station of the greatest importance, is the big exchange at the Capitol. It serves every Senator and Representative, the members of the United States Supreme Court and the Vice-President. Ten years ago it was thought a wonderful thing that the Capitol building had fifty telephones. Night service was unheard of. Today there are 1000 telephones and the place is never closed.

The chief operator is Mrs. Harriet G. Daley, a woman who is able to keep a secret. There are times when, if she told half she knew, it would be worth while for almost any newspaper to get out a special extra. She can recognize the voice of almost any one of the ninety-six Senators, 394 Representatives, or 300 newspaper correspondents. Mrs. Daley is remarkable in many ways. When talking over the tele-

phone her voice is well modulated and carries perfectly, yet a person sitting a few feet away from her desk would scarcely know that she was speaking. In all her years at the Capitol she has never had a disagreeable experience over the wire.

"The Senators and Representatives are simply lovely," she assures the visitor, and if the reader could know Mrs. Daley he would not be surprised at that. The members of Congress think nothing of talking with Philadelphia, New York, Brooklyn, Pittsburgh, Atlanta, Chicago, and other cities within that range. And the telephone habit has grown with them by leaps and bounds. There are sometimes 2000 calls a day, and often as many as 100 Congressmen are talking at one time from their offices at the Capitol to distant friends and constituents. There are bells and gongs throughout the Senate and House office buildings, and certain signals denote to the absent member whether or not he is needed. For instance, three rings means "call of the House—no quorum," four rings "adjournment," and so on. But when the members once hear the gong begin to ring, they do not wait for the signal. Instead they grab their telephones with one accord and ask the operator "What are the bells ringing for?" It fairly swamps the exchange when two hundred or so calls rain down on it at once, as is often the case.

When a big bill comes up, the members who are on watch rush to the telephone. They are often endeavoring to rally colleagues who are on their side of the fight. In many cases there is not a minute to lose, and then the telephone operators must work like lightning. An all-night filibuster going on gives them plenty to do. When there is a night session a bright light shines in the Capitol dome and it is surprising to learn how many persons call by telephone to ask why Congress is working over-time.

"Would I have time to dress and get out there before the debate is over?" one woman asks Theodore C. Meeker, the night operator. "Do you suppose I would have a chance to hear Mr. Biggleton of New York speak?" inquires another. "He is from my home district, and I have heard that he is such a fine speaker, but it is a bad night tonight and I do not want to go all the way out there and not hear him."

One of the most amusing experiences Meeker ever had was the night a woman called up and asked to speak to John Brown. About the only John Brown the operator could think of was the famous old negro attendant on the Senate side of the Capitol. He was the ambling, shambling dandy for whom the late Dick Bright, sergeant-at-

arms, once sent, to tell him that his services were no longer needed.

"You are discharged," said Bright, "fired!" It had taken the aged dandy about half an hour to get up the stairs to Bright's room, but when he got his breath he reported, all out of patience.

"I thought you sent for me on business. Now don't bother me again with such foolishness. I've got work to do."

This was not the John Brown the woman on the telephone wanted. Then Meeker waded through the Congressional Directory and nearly every other book in reach. Finally the woman very peevishly said:

"Well, it is funny you don't know Mr. Brown. He works for the government and gets \$90 a month." With that, she hung up the telephone receiver in the accommodating operator's ear.

Senator Crane of Massachusetts uses the telephone probably more than anybody in the Senate. Senator Warren of Wyoming, who possibly spends more hours at the Capitol than any of his colleagues, is heard from oftenest at night. Senator Reed of Missouri and Senator Martin of Virginia converse a great deal over the phone, while Senator Stone of Missouri talks the least of any. His voice has seldom been heard by the Capitol operators.

Mrs. Daley has had the interesting experience of knowing Senators and Representatives intimately over the telephone without ever having seen them. In some cases it has been a year before she had laid eyes on a man with whom she has had to converse ten or fifteen times a day. When the President calls up the Capitol he talks on a practically private line. That is to say, the call does not have to go through the Washington city exchange. It goes through the White House and Capitol exchanges. It is the same when Secretary Knox, or other Cabinet officers, call from the State Department if they have confidential business. It is a fact that Secretary Knox is not called over the telephone a great deal. Owing to the dignity of the State portfolio, members of Congress feel that they should see him in person, as they do the President.

The increased use of the wire facilities, especially the telephone, is revolutionizing the methods by which governmental business is transacted. It will be interesting to see if Mr. Wilson will use the telephone more than have his immediate predecessors, Mr. Taft and Col. Roosevelt. The chances are that he will, but in any case, as was said in the beginning, the "war" room at the White House will continue larger and better than ever.

## In Pursuit of Polly. By Betty Steele.

## MASTERFUL TOM.

"All way most women spoil their husbands," began Iris, shouldering the broom. "Is a perfect—"

"Tom finished for her, as he attacked the all but impossible feat of holding an empty parrot cage on a table with one hand, while he balanced the rickety old contraption with the other."

"I was saying, or about to say, when you so rudely interrupted me—"

"You are your manners?" demanded Iris, sweeping the broom threateningly.

"I dropped short. He set the wheelbarrow down, very tenderly, and rapidly went through the fourteen pockets of his blue suit. "By jove!" he exclaimed in mock dismay. "I do believe I have home on the piano." Soberly, he laid the white man's burden and trundled his calm back with disfavor. "Of course you didn't mean your remark as a compliment," he said, slowly, "for I never give any more." She paused for a moment. "Not that I suppose it is a compliment," she added, rather disappointed. "Well, as I was saying, the way with her husbands is a perfect—"

"Now, just look at us, for instance," ejaculated Tom in conclusion.

"Never will be!" snapped Iris. "You said, lady, for dem few koinde of dem—"

"I say our date all over the Heights look—"

"I say our date all over the Heights look—"

"I say our date all over the Heights look—"

"I say our date all over the Heights look—"

"I say our date all over the Heights look—"

"I say our date all over the Heights look—"

"I say our date all over the Heights look—"

"I say our date all over the Heights look—"

"I say our date all over the Heights look—"

"I say our date all over the Heights look—"

the—direct result of a woman's spoiling her husband. Now, if my Aunt Lily hadn't allowed Uncle to bring home that abominable bird, why—"

"Ingratitude, thy name is I-Iris." The last word jolted from Tom as he bumped the barrow over the crossing. "You know that Paul adores you."

"Polly, her name is," corrected Iris. "P-a-u-l-y!" spelled Tom firmly. "He's me deadly rival."

"How silly," said Iris, looking pleased.

"Why, I can't even kiss you any more," went on Tom, in a pained tone, "that bird is so confoundedly jealous."

"Any more!" snapped Iris. "As if you ever did!"

"Will I ever forget it?" he murmured, with sentimental intonation.

"I-I didn't suppose," began Iris, kindly.

"Your lips were so sweet—with the all-day-sucker I'd given you," he mused.

"When was that?" demanded Iris, with suspicious eyes.

"The day you were seven years old," said Tom ecstatically.

"You didn't know me then," blurted Iris.

"Didn't? My studs and tie-clip! I must be thinking of Ella—Ella of the brazen curls."

Iris rather pointedly patted her coiffure with her free hand.

"Ha-hum. Your hair, I see, is black," said Tom, with the air of one making a sudden discovery. "Your eyes are blue. You are, in short, a black-and-blue beauty, by my bumptious barrow!"

"We're almost there," announced Iris coldly. "At least, the Smith boy—the smallest of the Smithereens, you know—"

said he saw her over there in those trees, early this afternoon."

Iris proceeded to crane her neck, stepped back a few paces to get a better view, upset the parrot-cage, was blinded by the setting sun, nearly tumbled over backward, was rescued by ready Tom, and at last announced triumphantly: "I see her. I see Polly! Come, Polly girl, come to Aunt Iris and give her nice love-pats."

A cynical chuckle descended from the upper branches.

"Come, Pauly," invited Tom, mocking the girl's wheedling tone. "Come to Uncle Thomas and bite off his ear!" A grunt answered this sally. "Just keep up that line of talk, and it'll fetch him, all right, all right," prophesied Tom. "He hasn't forgotten the delicious bite he got off my hand, last week, I'll bet."

Iris busied herself righting the cage and setting the door enticingly open. She began to call the bird with little soft trills and whistles, but broke off suddenly. "She's up so far we can't possibly get her with the broom, and I don't believe we can ever coax her down. Oh, it makes me so cross! Here we are having all this trouble just because Aunt Lily spoils every dog, cat or chicken—"

"Or husband," cut in Tom.

"Yes, husband!" echoed Iris. "That's at the root of all trouble."

"Well, well," soothed Tom. "You mustn't criticize these dear old ladies. They didn't get started right, you see. Now, in this day and age the marriage vow is something like this: 'I, Mary, take thee, John, to have and to scold till divorce do us part.' As far as you are concerned, Iris, you don't need to worry a bit about—"

"Spilling my husband?" finished Iris

brightly. "Well, I'd just like to see the man that's worth—"

"Pardon me," interrupted Tom, abstractedly pulling straws out of the broom. "I was about to say that you did not need to worry about having a husband (Iris looked startled) 'to spoil, in the very near future' (Iris drew her black brows together) 'because' (Tom made the most of that word) 'it will take you quite a while to capture one' (Iris made a move as if she would speak, but thought better of it)—'to capture one to your liking, you being so very particular, finished Tom, with satisfaction."

"Capture?" pounced Iris.

"Since you so evidently consider yourself the superior force, it would, of course, be impossible for you to be captured." Tom brought out his conclusion triumphantly.

A wall from the tree-tops banished abstractions. "Polly's hungry!" whined the bird.

"Oh, poor thing!" cried Iris contritely. "Of course she's hungry. Why, she hasn't had her coffee nor her baked potato for three meals now. Tom, couldn't you go to that big house over there and beg a bit of bread or something?"

"Back door or front?" demanded Tom in a business-like manner. "Would you ask for work?" he inquired confidentially, but was waved away by Iris's broom.

When he returned, some ten minutes later (with a hunk of mouldy bread and a gob of mouldier cheese) he was just in time to hear the newly-arrived "Smithereen" say scornfully: "Naw, not for no 10 cents I don't. Gee, if it'd get out at

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 30.)



*Bu Alice Mavor Edwards.*

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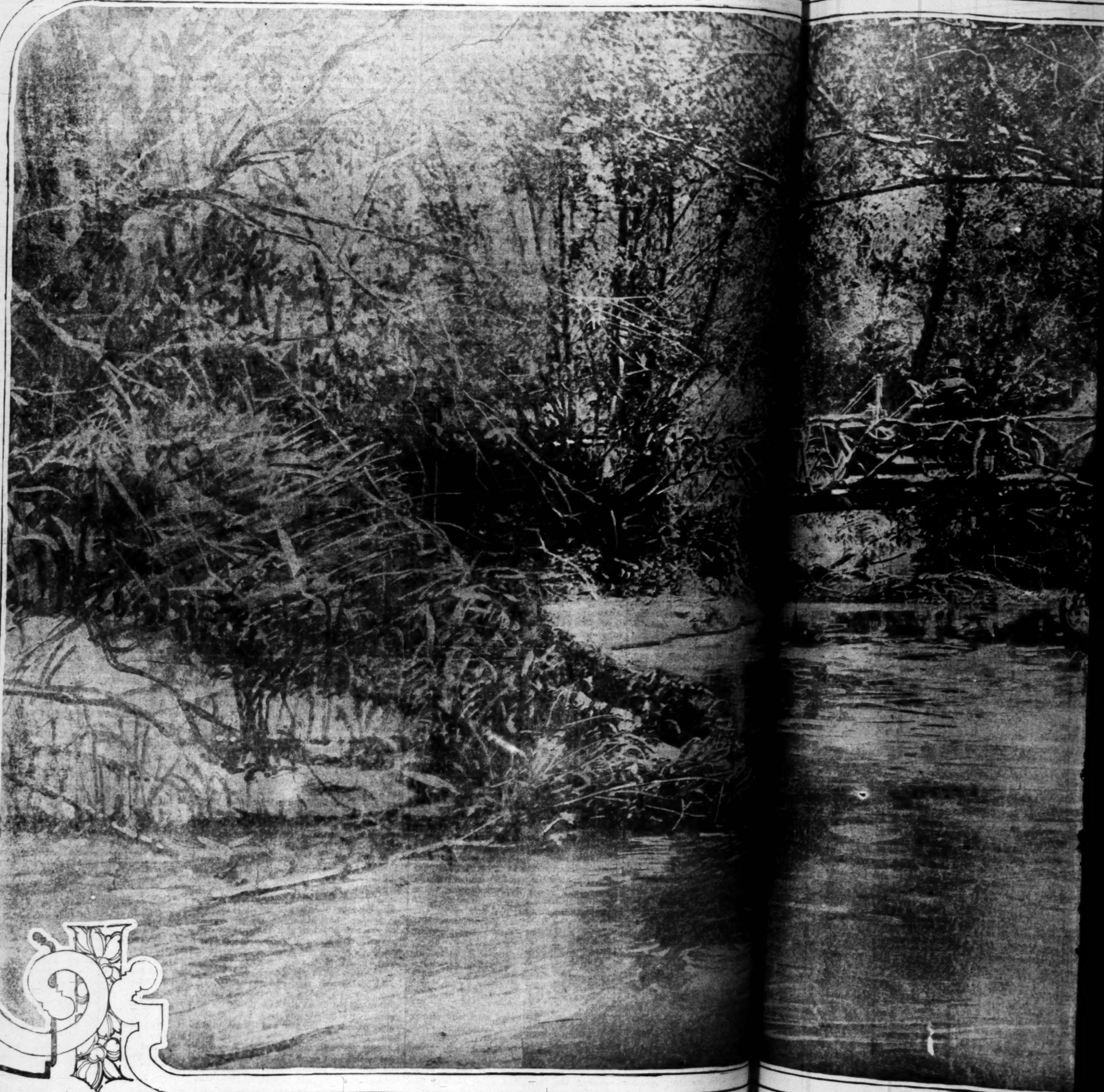
Full of Promise.  
Late News Briefs.  
Lead From Mexico.  
Mystery Page.  
of Counterfeits.  
Persons Attracted.







# A BEAUTIFUL AMOBILE DRIVE.



Rustic bridge crossing the River in Griffith Park.

...the late Mrs. Nellie I. Low-  
...y, who was a musician, on the  
...nd that she was unduly influ-  
...ed. Lowinsky was practically ig-  
...ed in the will, the bulk of the  
...000 estate going to several bene-  
...es.  
...uring the examination of Henry  
...rakoff, a violinist in the Majestic  
...estra, the name of Charles  
...ms was introduced. Adams, the

...was fixed at \$10,000. His attorney,  
...McKelvey & Stevens, said the bond  
...is being prepared.  
...Fear was killed at No. 128 Broad-  
...way, Pasadena, the house occupied by  
...Miss N. Graney. The evidence showed  
...Fear, Cramley and Miss Graney were  
...conversing in a room and that when  
...an altercation arose she left the  
...apartment. On her return Fear was  
...found with his throat cut.

...the morning of the 15th inst. Neither  
...Miss Watson or her father were in  
...court. The defendants were accom-  
...panied by their attorney. They are  
...out on \$1500 bail each.  
...Given Record Sentence.  
...George A. Berger, a "stoolie" em-  
...ployed by the Metropolitan Squad,  
...was yesterday fined \$100 or 100 days,  
...the most severe penalty under the

**BRIDE DIES, ANOTHER WOMAN  
CAN'T LIVE LONG.**  
...Stove Lets Go While They're  
...Washing Curtains and Widow and  
...Daughter Become Flaming Human  
...Torches—Neighbors Roll Them In

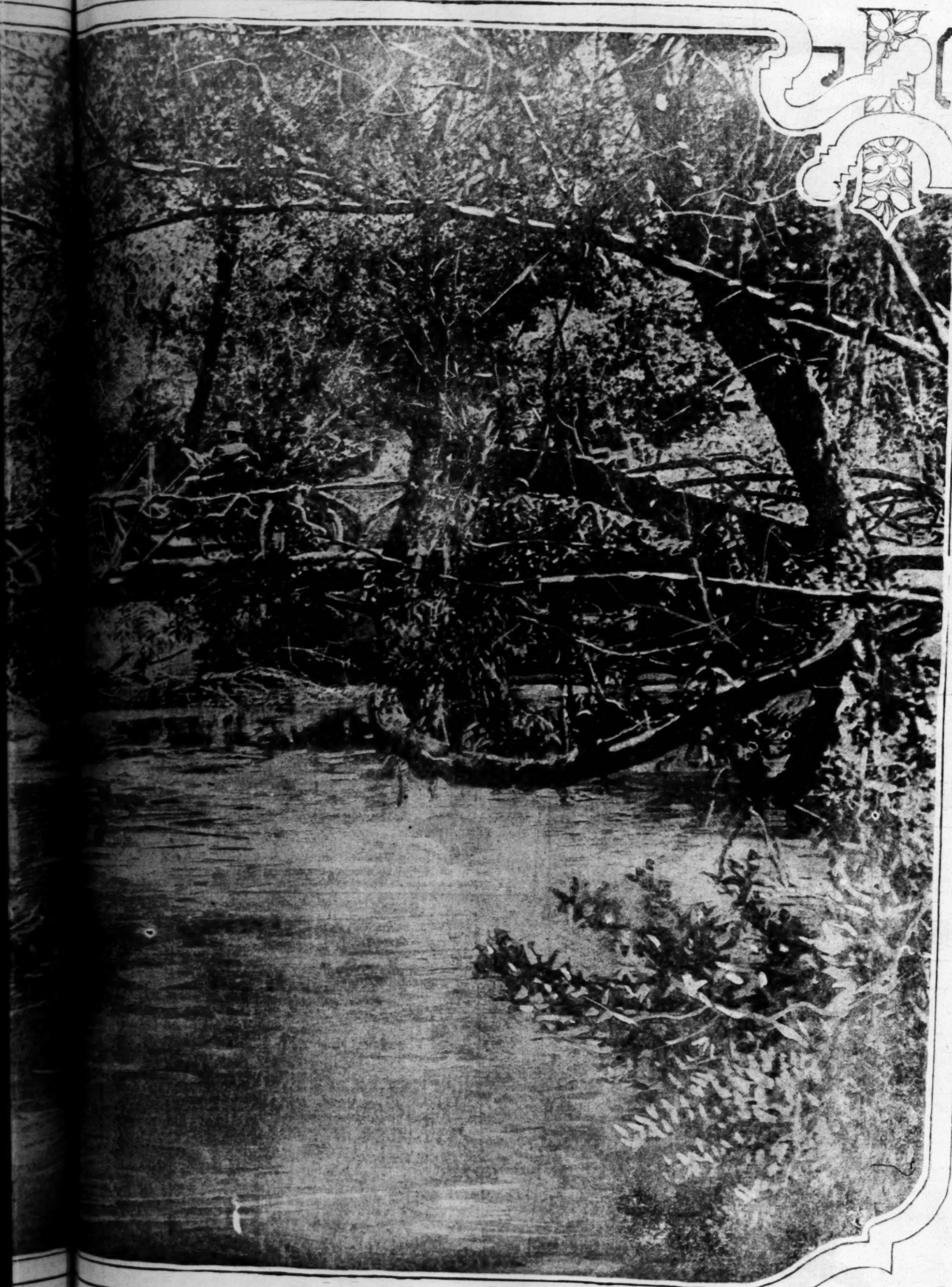
**CART BEFORE THE HORSE.**  
...But Result Is Antagonistic  
...Same as Usual and Dangerous  
...Is the Goal.  
...Patrolman H. O. ...  
...rested by George ...  
...old at Third and ...

**GENERAL EASTERN.** ...  
...Bulldozer Committee Miss Mary ...  
...social worker, and Frank C. ...  
...investigator, yesterday testified ...  
...denominable conditions under ...  
...women and children labor in New ...  
...A contractor's partner was ...  
...with a billiard cue as a ...  
...secondary and ...



L AUTOMOBILE DRIVE.

[Saturday, Jan. 11, 1913.]



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In 8 Parts and 32-P

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For Liberty under Law, Equa

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Helen Pierce Gray.

Who told the Senate yesterday that  
Indians are being murdered to get  
them out of the way.

PLEADS FOR INDIANS.

Woman Causes Stir in the Senate  
When She Declares Aborigines Are  
Being Ruthlessly Murdered.

[BY A. P. DAY WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Mrs.  
Helen Pierce Gray created a tumultu-  
ous scene before the Senate Indian  
Affairs Committee today when she  
charged that Indians had been mur-  
dered to get them out of the way,  
that Secretary Fisher and Senator  
Dixon had made statements, "delib-  
erately untrue" and that if she had  
opportunity to produce all her evi-  
dence "Secretary Fisher would be  
connected with one of the most gi-  
gantic steals going on in the United  
States today."

The Secretary and the Senator ob-  
jected vigorously to her being per-  
mitted to make such general charges.  
Members of the committee demanded  
that Mrs. Gray produce her proofs.  
Secretary Fisher agreed to produce  
any evidence in his possession. The  
hearing went over to next week.

DAY'S FOREMOST

MAPPED AND SYMBOLIZED.



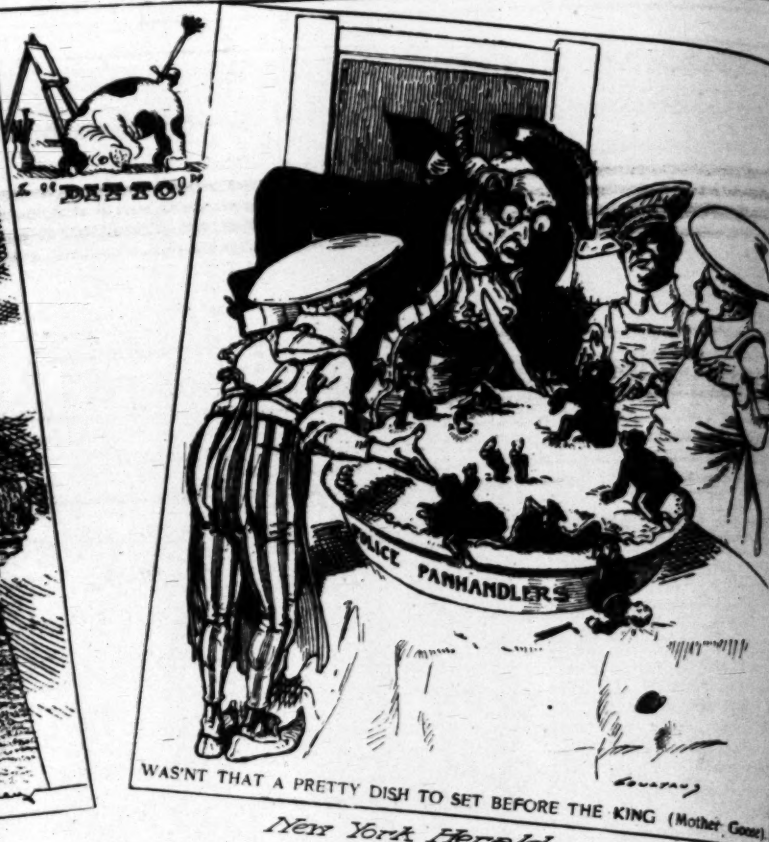
GENERAL EASTERN. Before the House  
Mines Committee Miss Mary Davis O'Reilly,  
social worker, and Frank C. Francis, labor  
investigator, yesterday testified as to the  
deplorable conditions under which men,  
women and children labor in New York can-  
aries and packing sheds.

few days ago, when, report said, Rear-  
Admiral R. M. Doyle was buffed by  
a goat on the quarterdeck of the  
battleship New Hampshire, will be  
restored to the jacks and there is

to 1912 inclusive.  
San Francisco, Los Angeles and Ala-  
meda counties show the highest per-  
centages of divorces, while Alpine and  
Mono counties show



# Recent Cartoons.



## THE REMARKABLE DISCOVERIES OF THOMAS EDISON JR.



Chicago Post.



Cleveland Plain Dealer.

## SISTER'S BEAU TRIED TO TIE SOME MISTLETOE ON THE CHANDELIER BEFORE SHE GOT DOWN



Chicago Post.

# Good Short

Told by a Congressman.

**AN OUT-OF-TOWN** minister stopped at a home in Bardstown, Ky., to ring New Year's with a neighbor of representative Ben Johnson, who now was up to the plate and tells about it. The weather was bad the morning after the visitor got there and he decided to wait another night. It looked a trifle threatening the next day and the minister said he thought Providence had intended that he remain there in their hospitable midst for one more night. So that evening when they held family prayer, the host offered this supplication:

"O Lord, we pray Thee that we may have a bright and propitious day tomorrow that our good brother may continue his journey."

Ben Johnson tells still another one about a preacher. This one was colored. He got into embarrassment in the little Kentucky town where he had been living. The consequence of some chicken thefts that led to a warrant being made out for his arrest. He beat it away from there and went to a village in Johnson's district, where he got a temporary pulpit. Just as he was about to announce his text on the day of his initial address there he saw a man in the rear of the church whom he thought he recognized as an officer of the town he had recently left.

He hesitated a moment, but said to the congregation:

"Brothers and sisters: I had calculated to talk to y'all this mornin' 'bout th' resurrection, but since stepping into the pulpit I have decided to preach from the 10th chapter of Hezekiah: 'If thou seest me, think thou knowest me, say nothing; but verily I will see you later.'"

## Unappreciated Appeal.

**SENATOR ANTHONY**, the monolithic member of the House from Kansas, more than six and a half feet tall, and three feet wide at the shoulders, gamboled into the House the other morning to see the president. Ushered into the President's room at the same time was Representative Samuel W. Smith of Michigan, who was probably ninety-three pounds when he came for an appointment he wished to get through. He talked with much earnestness for four or five minutes while the President stared up at him like a man looking for a pigeon on top of the Metropolitan tower. As he came to his peroration, Anthony worded his sentences with care, and tried to make every phrase count. He was within sight of his final period when the President, who had been staring up at him preoccupiedly, interrupted him by remarking, irrelevantly and in alarm:

"Why, Dan, your hair's actually getting thin, isn't it?"

## Senator Root Side-stepped.

**INTERVIEWING** Senator Elihu Root is a man not only upon one's ingenuity, but upon one's ears. The Senator carries on his conversation in such a low, well-measured tone that it is only with a break of luck that one can catch all he says. As it is embarrassing to keep a man to repeat things, the interviewer may let a lot of stuff get by him. However, a time ago there was a matter that Root knew about, and that a big newspaper wished to be let in on. The correspondent for the paper went to Root and asked him a lot of things, including one to the matter he wished especially to get out. As ill-luck would have it, Root was so husky to that very question that the correspondent couldn't understand a word he said. It was too important to let go, and the correspondent said, politely enough:

"You couldn't catch that, Senator."

Root smiled a sly, dry smile as he observed that you should.

Years ago, at the time of the Boxer

uprising in China, when the United States might have been ring with China, Root, the War, was the only Cabinet member and was running practically the government. Several prominent men went to see him to were going to have war with couched their questions in language, which means that they were outright, but sought to ing queries to get a fact there.

Root parried all these with a facile skill born of years. After three-quarters of an hour, the correspondents gave one man asked, just by way of "Well, Mr. Secretary, are we have war with China?"

"Why, no," replied Root. That was all they wished they had been seeking to phalanx of ingenious questions.

You see, the point is that through the ingenuity of the didn't intend to be outdone of wits. As soon as they position right up to him, the strategic beating-about-the-bushes answered with the utmost freedom.

## An Unexpected Meeting.

**REPRESENTATIVE CHAS. R. SMITH** of Buffalo owned a paper at Niagara Falls, where league, James S. Simmons, was unsuccessfully, as it turned out, elected.

Not that he had anything to mons at all, but simply because ter is a Republican, whereas Democratic, Smith violently ed mons's re-election, in his editor.

Simmons didn't think this was thing for a colleague to do and to Smith about it once or twice campaign; but Smith insisted it is politics and that things must course. Simmons was considered about this.

With the election over and defeated, Smith got to feeling a colleague. He rather dreaded ing of Congress when he must mons and hear the unkind things say about him and his newspaper. He was glad he was going to wouldn't be in Washington when convened. He hoped that by got back Simmons's sense of self have worn off.

"You're to have a seat at the table," they told Smith when he boat for Panama. When he we ner he saw another man right at the captain's table who looked It was, of course, Simmons.

## One on Senator Penrose.

**SEATED** side by side among guests of a fashionable hostess evening were Senator Boies Pen pretty little 20-year-old "flapper" nearly finishing school.

Cousin Penrose is tall, huge and His bulk completely fills the cab. And he can talk politics and methods with a great deal faire. But when it comes to self up with white lilac and rose parts) and doing the Le Gallien talking the society language—ro his conversation with such exp "How attractive," "Charming," fectly stunning," "Motoring," et comes to that sort of thing the Pennay Senator is a supreme

So that Penrose felt himself a national loss. Yet he recognize hostess expected him to talk to tive little thing at his elbow, and there silently like an empty playg to grope blindly for something debutante was interested in— if possible, that he could disc gently.

To his great relief, he early st the fact that she liked horses was "fond of rabding," as she ex



# Good Short Stories.

Brief Anecdotes Gathered from Many Sources.

Compiled for The Times.

by a Congressman.

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Associated Appeal.

**ANTHONY**, the monolithic member of the House from Kansas, more than six feet tall, and three feet across the shoulders, gamboled into the House the other morning to see the President. Ushered into the President's study at the same time was Representative W. Smith of Michigan, who probably ninety-three pounds when he was a heavy ulster. It was an odd gathering—the huge President, the hulking Anthony and the diminutive Smith. Anthony stared at the matter he came for—an appointment he wished through. He talked with much earnestness for four or five minutes while the President stared up at him like a man who has a pigeon on top of the Metropolitan. As he came to his peroration, Anthony worded his sentences with care, and tried to make every phrase as within sight of his final point. The President, who had been looking at him preoccupiedly, interrupted him by remarking, irrelevantly and in a low tone:

"But, your hair's actually getting white."

Senator Root Side-stepped.

**SENATOR** Elihu Root is a man not only upon one's ingenuity, but also upon one's ability to carry on conversation in such a low, well-controlled tone that it is only with a great deal of luck that one can catch all that is being said. As it is embarrassing to keep repeating things, the inter-locutor may let a lot of stuff get by him.

One time ago there was a matter that was a bit of a puzzle. The Senator wanted to be let in on. The matter for the paper went to Root and he had a lot of things, including one that he wished especially to mention. As it was a matter of fact, Root couldn't understand a word of it. It was too important to the correspondent said, pointing to the Senator:

"That's a dry, dry smile as he looks at you should."

at the time of the Boxer

uprising in China, when it looked as if the United States might have to step into the ring with China, Root, then Secretary of War, was the only Cabinet officer in town, and was running practically the whole government. Several prominent correspondents went to see him to ascertain if we were going to have war with China. They couched their questions in diplomatic language, which means that they asked nothing outright, but sought by innocent-looking queries to get a fact here and a hint there.

Root parried all these little attacks with a facile skill born of long experience. After three-quarters of an hour of questions, the correspondents gave it up. Then one man asked, just by way of bravado:

"Well, Mr. Secretary, are we going to have war with China?"

"Why, no," replied Root, promptly.

That was all they wished to know—all they had been seeking to learn by their phalanx of ingenious questions.

You see, the point is that Root saw through the ingenuity of their queries and didn't intend to be outdone in any match of wits. As soon as they put the proposition right up to him, denuded of any strategic beating-about-the-bush, he answered with the utmost freedom.

An Unexpected Meeting.

**REPRESENTATIVE CHARLES B. SMITH** of Buffalo owns a newspaper at Niagara Falls, where his colleague, James S. Simmons, was running—unsuccessfully, as it turned out—for reelection.

Not that he had anything against Simmons at all, but simply because the latter is a Republican, whereas his paper is Democratic. Smith violently opposed Simmons's reelection, in his editorial columns.

Simmons didn't think this was a clubby thing for a colleague to do and telephoned to Smith about it once or twice during the campaign; but Smith insisted that politics is politics and that things must take their course. Simmons was considerably vexed about this.

With the election over and Simmons defeated, Smith got to feeling sorry for his colleague. He rather dreaded the opening of Congress when he must meet Simmons and hear the unkind things he would say about him and his newspaper. In fact, he was glad he was going to Panama, and wouldn't be in Washington when Congress convened. He hoped that by the time he got back Simmons's sense of injury would have worn off.

"You're to have a seat at the captain's table," they told Smith when he got on the boat for Panama. When he went in to dinner he saw another man right next to him at the captain's table who looked familiar. It was, of course, Simmons.

One on Senator Penrose.

**SEATED** side by side among the dinner guests of a fashionable hostess the other evening were Senator Boies Penrose and a pretty little 20-year-old "flapper" from a near-by finishing school.

Cousin Penrose is tall, huge and practical. His bulk completely fills the average taxicab. And he can talk politics and slates and methods with a great deal of savoir faire. But when it comes to scenting one's self up with white lilac and rose (in equal parts) and doing the Le Gallienne stuff, and talking the society language—rounding out his conversation with such expressions as "How attractive," "Charming," "How perfectly stunning," "Motoring," etc.—when it comes to that sort of thing the massive Pennsy Senator is a supreme cripple. So that Penrose felt himself at a conversational loss. Yet he recognized that the hostess expected him to talk to the attractive little thing at his elbow, and not to sit there silently like an empty plate. He began to grope blindly for something that the debutante was interested in—something, if possible, that he could discuss intelligently.

To his great relief, he early stumbled on the fact that she liked horses—that she was "fond of rahding," as she expressed it

—"rahding" being finishing school for riding.

Now, horseback riding is one of the best things Penrose does, and they soon made considerable conversational headway. Penrose talked entertainingly of the time he was riding out in Rock Creek a few months ago and his horse took fright at a steam roller. The horse plunged, fell, rolled over on him, tramped on him and otherwise endeavored to show him his *loisirs*.

The debutante was looking across the table at a young chap who used "corking" and "bully" as his only adjectives, and missed part of Penrose's narrative, but caught that about the steam roller.

"You say the steam-roller ran over you?" she asked with the utmost innocence.

Penrose gave her a quick glance, for this happened not long after election.

"No-o," he replied, "not that time—not till some months later."

Chinese Congratulations.

**SENATOR KIRTLAND I. PERKY**, appointed to succeed the late Senator Heyburn of Idaho, studied law in the office of Mr. Bill Bryan at Lincoln back in the days when Bryan was entirely unknown and half of his mail came addressed as O'Brien.

Perky is an agreeable, compact man with a large head covered with a heavy black mane. He looks too stoutish for any exercise more strenuous than brushing his teeth of a morning—or croquet at the outside, but the funny thing about it is that he can play a whirlwind game of lawn tennis, and can step right out on short notice and kick as high as his head.

When it was announced that Perky had been appointed Senator, a Chinaman he knows well out in Boise, stopped him to offer "congratulations."

"You make fine Councilman," said the Chink.

"But it's a Senator I'm to be," explained Perky; "down at Washington, you know."

"Oh," says the Chink, in a disappointed tone, "that all; me thought you to be city Councilman."

A Friendly Blow.

**LOUIS BROWNLOW**, Washington newspaper man, paused in a drug store in Greensboro, N. C., not so long ago, to ask for a match. While he was there a young colored chap came running in with a big gash the whole length of his skull, and apparently a good deal put out about some accident that had befallen him.

"What's happened to you?" asked Brownlow, excitedly but sympathetically.

"A friend hit me with a hatchet," replied the bleeding stranger.

His Preliminary Talk.

**WILLIAM SULZER**, Governor of New York, has only a moderate sense of humor.

Whenever the members of the Foreign Affairs Committee, of which Sulzer has been chairman, wish to kid him a little they refer to him casually as "our distinguished chairman" several times in succession—"as our distinguished chairman has so fittingly observed," "as our distinguished chairman remarked a moment ago," etc.

And the only notice Sulzer ever takes of it is to place his right index finger against his forehead, in a statesmanlike pose, and act completely immersed in thought.

It's a Bear; It's a Bear.

**SENATOR NORRIS BROWN** got up to speak at a Taft meeting in St. Paul a week or two before the crash came. The only available hall was controlled, for the time being, by an animal show. This meeting was held after the show was over, and the animal cages were pushed back to the rear of the stage. Brown was in the midst of his remarks when a bear set up a howl. It gave Brown his chance.

He turned and frowned at the bear, and said:

"Well, well, there's Teddy. And it's the most logical argument I ever heard Teddy make."

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An Advertising Story.

**F. I. FLETCHER**, at a Sphinx Club dinner in New York, told an advertising story.

"A man," he said, "entered a shop one bitter cold day and bought a woolen muffler. When he opened the muffler he found inside it the photograph of a beautiful girl, together with a note saying:

"If you are single, please write to me." A name and address followed, and the man smiled. He was single, and he put the photograph on his sitting-room mantel. There, every evening, looking up from his book, he beheld it. It was very beautiful, and in a week he had fallen head over heels in love.

"So he wrote to the girl. Another week passed, a week of anxious, nerve-racking suspense. Then the lovesick man received this crushing letter:

"Sir: The Mary Smith to whom you wrote was my grandmother. She died nine years ago, aged 86.—Yours truly."

"Our heartbroken bachelor, on looking into this strange matter, found that he had foolishly bought the muffler from a dealer who didn't advertise."

College Men Workers.

**WOODROW WILSON** naturally believes in a college education for boys and girls alike," said a banker at the Princeton Club in New York.

"Mr. Wilson, lunching with me here, once said in his quaint way that the old idea about a college education unfitting a lad for work had quite died out.

"We no longer hear," he declared, "stories like that of Gobsa Golde."

"When Gobsa Golde's son Scattergood, he explained, desired to go to Princeton, he said to the old man:

"Pater, is it true that boys who go to college are unfit for work afterward?"

"Of course it ain't true!" snorted the old man indignantly. "Why, I've got a Princeton graduate runnin' my freight elevator, two of my best coal-heavers are Harvard A.B.'s, and a Yale B.S. is my star truck driver."

No Indulgence.

**MRS. ALEC TWEEDIE** of the Eugenics Education Society of London, said at a reception in New York:

"Eugenics will save the son from paying for the sins of his father. Eugenics shows us that there has been no escape heretofore from these penalties. In the matter of eugenics it is not as it was with Spence.

"Let bygones be bygones," Spence indulgently said of his old debts, as he started in to make some new ones."

A Bad Marksman.

**JUDGE BEN P. LINDSEY** said the other day in Denver:

"In my children's court I used to hear some very quaint remarks. There was a drunkard called George Brandy whose wife had left him, and George's little son appeared before me at this time.

"Does your father miss your mother?" I asked him.

"The little boy gave a scoffing laugh.

"Oh, yes, he misses her," he said. "He misses her because he can't hit her."

A Real Samaritan.

**THE** announcement of Miss Helen Miller Gould's betrothal led one of the charity workers of New York to say:

"Marriage itself will not be able to quench Miss Gould's passion for giving. Apropos of this passion, she once told me a story.

"There was a young minister, the story ran, who, being poor and having nothing else to give, used to give away his clothes. The young minister's district contained many needy men, and he would give them shoes and socks, shirts and coats, gloves, overcoats, trousers.

"Yes, time and again he would give away his clothes, foolishly and recklessly, piece by piece, until—"

Here the charity worker smiled.

"Until," she ended, "he came to himself."

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For Liberty under Law, Equ

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Page.)

Helen Pierce Gray,

Who told the Senate yesterday that Indians are being murdered to get them out of the way.

PLEADS FOR INDIANS.

Woman Cautions Still in the Senate When She Declares Aborigines Are Being Ruthlessly Murdered.

(BY A. P. DAY WIRE TO THE TIMES.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Mrs. Helen Pierce Gray created a tumultuous scene before the Senate Indian Affairs Committee today when she charged that Indians had been murdered to get them out of the way.

That Secretary Fisher and Senator Dixon had made statements, "deliberately untrue" and that if she had opportunity to produce all her evidence "Secretary Fisher would be connected with one of the most gigantic steals going on in the United States today."

The Secretary and the Senator objected vigorously to her being permitted to make such general charges. Members of the committee demanded that Mrs. Gray produce her proof. Secretary Fisher agreed to produce any evidence in his possession. The hearing went over to next week.

DAY'S FOREMO

MAPPED AND SYMBOLIZED.





# Uncle Sam and the Indian, A. D. 1913.

By Donald Carlisle.

## OUR SECRETARY'S TASK.

UNCLE SAM'S vexatious administration of the affairs of the Indian—that improvident aborigine for whom the wealth of an empire must be held intact—his protection of that Indian from white-man spoliation, the guidance of his feet along the road of development, the fighting of the disease that is killing the race, his inoculation with the germ of work—these constitute one of the most difficult tasks that this government faces.

Walter L. Fisher, Secretary of the Interior, is primarily responsible for the administration of these affairs, for the Office of Indian Affairs is under his department. The human element in the work of this bureau has especially appealed to the Secretary. It has appeared to him that the future of a race depends upon proper gov-

ernment action. During his incumbency he has studied its problems with especial earnestness. Finally he has come to consider that he has a considerable grasp of these problems that exist as between Uncle Sam and the Indian in this year of our Lord 1913. Secretary Fisher says: "The functions which the Department of the Interior exercise with regard to Indian affairs are among the most important and at the same time the most difficult in the entire government service. The difficulties inherent in the problems themselves, considered without reference to outside influences and interferences, are exceedingly great. They are enormously enhanced by these outside influences and interferences. It is the Indians now living in this country were located in a territory set apart for their exclusive use from which all white men not engaged in the performance of official duties connected with the Indians were absolutely excluded, and if all forms of trading by white men with Indians were strictly prohibited, the problems of administration would tax the wisdom and the executive ability of the most experienced and disinterested men. Even under such conditions, to care for the Indians and to

fit them morally, intellectually, and industrially for future citizenship would be a task of huge proportions. Under the conditions which in fact prevail this task becomes tremendous. The Indian is not thus isolated; he cannot be thus isolated. In spite of all disadvantages it is probably best for him that he should not be thus isolated. Nevertheless, the lack of isolation deprives him of much of the protection which its presence would afford. It exposes the Indian and the Indians' property to the cupidity of white men, which interferes on every hand and at every turn with the successful and efficient administration of Indian affairs.

Half a Billion in Land.

"The Indian lands which are still under varying degrees of governmental control through the Office of Indian Affairs are valued at over half a billion dollars. This

lotted and his money are distributed. Meanwhile, those who have not yet demonstrated the capacity to protect and support themselves, those who adhere to primitive ideas and modes of life; those who are yet in the early and transitory stages toward industrial civilization; and those whose appetites and desires make them the easy prey of the unscrupulous and the designing must be kept under wise and helpful supervision, and be furnished with such moral, intellectual, and industrial training as their circumstances permit.

"The whole problem thus presented is one calling for business and executive ability of the highest order, coupled with sound and far-seeing views of public policy and a keen understanding of and deep sympathy with the sociological questions involved on the human side. It is important that the nation, and especially that Con-

presented is simple compared with the problem which really faces the service. The human interests involved are of even greater complexity and difficulty than are the property interests, and the two are inextricably mixed. We are attempting to bring primitive people to the conditions of modern industrial civilization, and we are doing this with all the difficulties inherent in the problem increased a thousandfold by the cupidity and greed of those who are waiting at every turn to acquire the Indian's property and to profit in some sible way by trafficking with him.

## Cheap Men for Big Jobs.

"Even a superficial examination of personnel and administrative methods in the Indian service discloses the fact that its chief defect is in the absence of adequate staff organization at the head of the service. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs receives a salary not at all commensurate with the qualifications which should possess and the work he should perform, and if it be thought that the importance of being at the head of this important service to some extent makes this lack of money compensation one of this sort can be said for the divisions immediately below the commissioner in rank. It is only necessary to point out that the Commissioner of Indian Affairs receives a salary of \$10,000, the assistant commissioner a salary of \$7,500, that no other of the assistants or clerks the statutory roll of the commission office at Washington receive more than \$2,250 a year, and that the superintendent thus provided at the head of the service absolutely unable effectively to direct check the great mass of important work which must be performed by the force. Transactions involving thousands of money, property of enormous value, and principles of far-reaching sequences must be determined here upon the recommendations of clerks who are paid from \$1,800 to \$2,250. It is surprising that the results are as good as are upon the whole. It is not surprising that serious mistakes occur.

"There are approximately 6000 employees in the Indian field service, and the number of positions filled by rotations, transfers, etc., amount to over 1000 a single year.

"The principal object of Indian administration is to bring the individual Indian rapidly as possible to a condition in which they can be self-supporting and able to distribute their property to their families. This can be brought about by protecting them meanwhile from the would ruthlessly despoil them of their property and of their moral and physical health for the sake of the ill-otten gains thus derived. The Office of Indian Affairs can be much better organized and equipped for the accomplishment of this object.

"We wish to have the Indian self-supporting and self-reliant as rapidly as possible, and in order to accomplish this the individual Indian must be placed upon his shoulders the very responsibility for the management of his own property and affairs that can be transferred upon him without prejudice to his present powers or making him prey of the unscrupulous. To this policy of the department has been added the pernicious system of allotments and to make matters worse, the allotment system has been as rapidly as possible. Nevertheless, allot lands by wholesale or by retail, reasonable precautions would lead to disaster. The allottee must have the ability and some desire to cultivate and properly utilize the land allotted to him in many instances he has no resources in others he has not sufficient training.

## Ten Millions in Bank.

"During the past year the Indian has been issued to utilize to the full his own account and as an example of the stimulus to others. Substantial progress has been accomplished in this direction, but much more can be accomplished.

the fully competent Indians entitled to the same privileges under official supervision. The superintendent was authorized to make requests covering the needs of individuals for an entire year instead of sending in numerous requests for annual expenditures. Issuance of these instructions has been followed by a deluge of requests (numbering about 125 daily) for authority to make payments amounting to an average of \$20,000. The work, however, is being handled promptly and is given close attention with a view to extension as rapidly as experience will permit. Similar principles are being applied in passing upon requests to permit Indians to make their own leases. It is apparent, however, that this policy has its own and necessary limitations, for it can only permit them to rent their lands to live in idleness upon the rentals. It is the constant effort of the department to induce the Indians to become agriculturally and industrially self-supporting. Schools are increasingly conducted under this principle. The enrollment in government schools for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1912, was 26,966, an increase of 3000 pupils. It is the established policy of the department to turn over to local authorities the education of the Indians as far as conditions will permit, and this has been largely accomplished in some localities.

struction of both minors and adults in practical agriculture is being given especial attention by increasing the number of experienced farmers doing house-to-house work among the Indians. This work has been stimulated greatly through the management of Indian fairs, by the establishment of Indian agricultural societies, and the holding of farmers' institutes on Indian reserves. More than thirty successful Indian fairs have been held this year and in every case reported the fair to have had a stimulating effect upon the amount and quality of farming stock raising done by Indians.

Reports with regard to the live-stock industry on the Navajo reservation and upon some of the other reservations are encouraging. The agricultural progress in Oklahoma, the Dakotas, and Nebraska has been noteworthy. This has been accompanied by an increase of prosperity, a rise in the standard of civilization, and a marked decrease in drunkenness. Unfortunately, upon the reservations the old tribal or communal habits of the Indian and his consequent frequent repugnance toward individual physical labor have retarded progress of this character. In other instances lack of available funds to complete irrigation projects, to purchase agricultural implements, and to make necessary improvements has prevented the economic and social development of Indians who otherwise have given excellent accounts of themselves.

Disease Ridden. The special investigation of the sanitary and health conditions among the Indians sufficiently emphasizes the alarming increase of tuberculosis and other diseases. Statistics show that out of 61,539 examined, 8394, or 13.6 per cent., were suffering from tuberculosis, while 13 per cent. were suffering from other diseases. Thirty-two per cent. of the number of deaths reported from the reservations were due to pulmonary tuberculosis as against 11.2 per cent. due to this disease occurring in the registration area of the United States; with a population of 51,690,975 and 2,152,911 colored people. The rate among Indians from all causes is estimated to be 30.24 per thousand, around as the death rate in the above registration area.

Efforts are made to find employment for Indian students who are returned from the large boarding-schools to their unemployed Indians. The department has for several years had headquarters at Denver. It is important to have the educated Indians promptly and properly employed, and to have them act as an example and stimulus to others. Substantial progress has been accomplished in this direction, but much more can be accomplished.

with regard to the sale of liquor to Indians. Increase of \$50,000 for the year is being earnestly requested. Eleven special officers are being regularly employed, chief special officer, two special officers, and 184 deputy special officers. The department having been called upon to enforce the absolute prohibition of liquor has not heretofore been able to enforce it has been in various resources.

"The value of the Indian lands is over \$80,000,000. It is of widely different situation. Its proper care involves all the measures of conservation and disposal of fire to the operation of Indian mills, which profit of about \$140,000 a year.

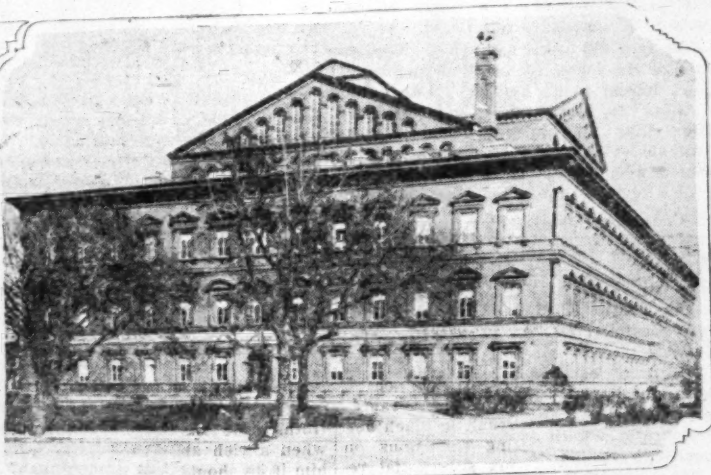
"The irrigation work under the Indian service is of magnitude as to be worthy of the most careful treatment, but a large and appropriations must be made for it. The following are some of the projects: Ft. Mojave reservation, Arizona; Colorado River reservation, Arizona; Papago reservation, Arizona; Gila reservation, Arizona; Ft. Hall project, Idaho; Ft. Belknap, Montana; Klamath reservation, Oregon; Utah reservation, Utah; Yakima reservation, Washington; Wind River reservation, Wyoming; Pierre School, South Dakota; General fund, irrigation reservations.

"Crazing permits have also been issued to cover a large part of the Indian grazing lands at a rate of \$1 per head per year and 20 cents for sheep. This is believed, will result in better control of the grazing of these lands, besides giving the Indians a means of earning money. Many of the Indian lands contain deposits of oil. These deposits are in Oklahoma and in other Indian reservations. Some of the oil is being worked under lease.

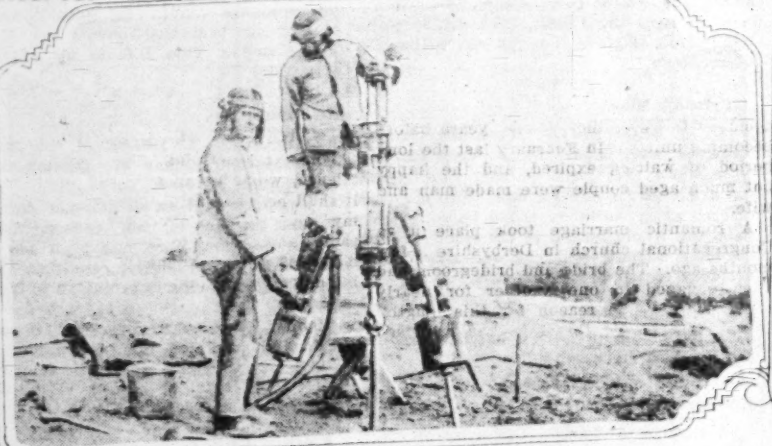
Wealthy Indians. "The work of allotting lands to 1000 Indian citizens of the Five Tribes is practically completed. The story of the Five Civilized Tribes in the eastern half of the State of Oklahoma is the story of the originally Indian Territory, and forty counties. "The greater portion—approximately 930,000 acres—of the land in this territory is allotted to the 101,239 enrolled members of the Five Tribes. The allotment in every section of this area, so far as the Indians are concerned, is in order economically and socially to conduct the business coming to the department a field force has been stationed at convenient points, thus the Indians and the public having with them to transact their business a local officer, and the department's first-hand information from the Indians with local conditions. "It has become the custom to allot the Indians of the Five Tribes the highly-educated business men who are Indian only. Except that he wears white men's clothes and lives in a log or frame house of in a tepee, there is little difference between many full-bloods of the Five Tribes and the full-bloods of the western states. Thousands of them live in mountainous country, many miles from a railroad, and have no knowledge of business transactions. They not only every reasonable protection of property rights, but advancement in industrial and general educational life, a more healthful mode of living, the full-blood Indians in the Five Tribes have absolutely refused to recognize conditions of abolishment of communal tribal property and the tutelage of individual property. There are, for instance, nearly 2000



Walter L. Fisher, Secretary of Interior.



Home of the Office of Indian Affairs.



Becoming industrially self-supporting.



In transitory stage toward civilization.

ernmental action. During his incumbency he has studied its problems with especial earnestness. Finally he has come to consider that he has a considerable grasp of these problems that exist as between Uncle Sam and the Indian in this year of our Lord 1913. Secretary Fisher says: "The functions which the Department of the Interior exercise with regard to Indian affairs are among the most important and at the same time the most difficult in the entire government service. The difficulties inherent in the problems themselves, considered without reference to outside influences and interferences, are exceedingly great. They are enormously enhanced by these outside influences and interferences. It is the Indians now living in this country were located in a territory set apart for their exclusive use from which all white men not engaged in the performance of official duties connected with the Indians were absolutely excluded, and if all forms of trading by white men with Indians were strictly prohibited, the problems of administration would tax the wisdom and the executive ability of the most experienced and disinterested men. Even under such conditions, to care for the Indians and to

property is of every sort and character. It embraces agricultural lands suitable for cultivation by ordinary methods; lands which must be cultivated by means of irrigation; lands suitable for grazing; timber lands of all sorts; oil lands, gas lands, and asphalt lands; lands containing coal and other minerals, and water-power sites of great potential value. All of the great and perplexing problems of public policy which confront the nation in the disposition and development of the public domain press for solution on the Indian service. They are problems not merely of the future, but of the present, for the Indian's property is being held not merely for future disposition, but is in large part being administered now so that it may produce the revenues for his support and education, and so that through its investment and use he may be taught and may be made a self-reliant and self-supporting member of the community. His timber is being sold and cut; his surplus grazing lands are being leased; his coal is being mined; his oil is being pumped; his fields are being irrigated and cultivated. As rapidly as he can be helped to develop the capacity for self-control and self-support his lands are al-

ress, shall clearly understand the conditions under which the Department of the Interior is called upon to administer the affairs of its Indian wards. If all Indians were fully qualified to receive and to manage or control their appropriate shares, and if there were no other questions involved than those relating to the prompt and just distribution of adequate allotments among this number of persons, the task would be one of great importance and difficulty. When, however, among the persons interested in the property there are many minor children for whom some protection or guardianship would have to be provided, the difficulty of the task is immensely increased.

"When, in addition to this, many of the adults are unwilling or reluctant to receive their allotments of the property, when they are ignorant of or indifferent to its value and have no desire to assume the responsibilities of self-support under modern industrial or agricultural conditions and yet are likely to become pauperized and dependent upon the community if their property is lost or neglected, the seriousness of the problem is immediately increased. But even a problem such as is thus finally

his wife, the late Mrs. Nellie I. Lowinsky, who was a musician, on the ground that she was unduly influenced. Lowinsky was practically ignored in the will, the bulk of the \$30,000 estate going to several beneficiaries. During the examination of Henry

the morning of the 13th inst. Neither Miss Watson or her father were in court. The defendants were accompanied by their attorney. They are out on \$1500 bail each. Given Record Sentence. George A. Berger, a "stoole" employed by the Metropolitan Squad.

BRIDE DIES, ANOTHER WOMAN CAN'T LIVE LONG. Stove Lets Go While They're Washing Curtains and Widow and Daughter Become Flaming Human

CART BEFORE THE HORSE. But Result Is Same as Usual. Is the Goal. Patrolman K. O.

GENERAL EASTERN. Police and Fire Departments. Investigation. Police and Fire Departments. Investigation. Police and Fire Departments. Investigation.

GENERAL EASTERN. Police and Fire Departments. Investigation. Police and Fire Departments. Investigation. Police and Fire Departments. Investigation.







*By Ernest Braunton.*

## THE WINE PALM.



... and a new species (Persea pit-  
... that should prove interesting."  
... those who wish to test new forms  
... in their gardens, the 'narras' from Walfisch  
... a dense-forming, thorny cucurbitaceous  
... which produces fruits upon which the  
... plants live and thick nut-like seeds  
... are used in South Africa as a substi-  
... for almonds, will perhaps be of inter-  
... to one of Mr. Piper's introduction  
... the Philippines, a vine with beautiful  
... smooth red fruits as large as an  
... or the 'pacuri' of Paraguay, a plant  
... resistant as the orange, which  
... is edible fruit."  
...  
... of Ancient Egyptians.  
... microscopic examinations of  
... found in the stomachs of mum-  
... show that 3000 B.C., or even longer  
... the Egyptians ate large quantities of  
... more especially of the "pauic  
... species of Panicum. Seeds of  
... of Cyperus esculentus, one of the  
... "umbrella grasses," a species bearing tu-  
... on their roots. Great quan-  
... of this plant may be found in the  
... lands in the Vernon region where  
... it is to be a pernicious weed.  
...  
... the Violet and the Poets.  
... violet was the favorite flower of  
... Shakespeare, and many passages in his  
... seem to breathe its very breath, so  
... sweet are they. The Duke, in  
... "Night," hears plaintive music and  
... strain again; it had a dying fall;  
... name o'er my ear like the sweet South  
... breaths upon a bank of violets,  
... and giving odor."  
... violet Shakespeare loved is the Viola  
... one form of which has a white  
... with a dash of gold upon its nec-  
...  
... Bacon thought the violet the  
... flower. He declared that "the  
... of flowers is far sweeter in the air  
... in the hand," and "that which above  
... yields the sweetest perfume in  
... is the violet."  
... Walter Scott considered the wild vio-  
... the fairest flower.  
... violet in her green-wood bower,  
... birchen bows with hazels mingle,  
... itself the fairest flower  
... in copse, or forest dingle."  
...  
...  
... Japanese tree, the Sciadopitys  
... of botanists, has now been  
... in this country for the past forty  
... and has proven entirely satisfactory  
... way.  
... peculiar arrangement of the leaves  
... technically verticillate or in  
... resembles an expanded umbrella,  
... the common name. The organs uni-  
... regarded as foliage are in fact  
... male-like leaves, the latter quite  
... and uninteresting. It is of  
... slow growth, erect, dense in struc-  
... regularly conical in outline, and of a  
... green color.  
... Sciadopitys is peculiar to Japan  
... the only species belonging to the ge-  
... there are several distinct and  
... in cultivation, as is the case  
... of the Japanese flora. It is  
... whether any of the trees in that  
... of natural forest growth, even  
... apparently in a wild state; as  
... aptly observes. "In a coun-  
... Japan, which has been densely  
... for centuries, and in which tree-  
... has been a recognized industry  
... more than a thousand years, it is not  
... to determine whether a forest has  
 ... by man or not." The same  
 ... states that: "The Sciadopitys  
 ... the mountains of Mino in coun-  
 ... often rising with a tall  
 ... to the height of nearly a  
 ... and remarkable in its nar-  
 ... pyramidal head of dark and  
 ... foliage."  
...  
... Classified in Botany.  
... of ferns is a very fascinating  
 ... for a long time, botanists were  
 ... their opinions how ferns should  
 ... since they do not flower.  
 ... classified them according  
 ... of the stem, others on the  
 ... or disposition of the veins in the  
 ... and others on the general habit of  
 ... But all botanists agree now,

that the proper way is to classify them ac-  
cording to the shape and disposition of the  
sori, or spore cases, which are found upon  
the under surface of fronds or upon spe-  
cial fronds.

The Garden Spirit.

IF YOU want to have beautiful roses  
in your gardens, you must have beau-  
tiful roses in your hearts," concluded a  
speaker in some memorial remarks on the  
late Dean Hole, who had achieved an in-  
ternational reputation as a lover and pro-  
moter of roses. The remark touches on  
the true secret of success in gardens; there  
must be a very deep, real and penetrating  
affection for plants or the fullest success  
will not be obtained with them. And this  
affection must be clean and honest or the  
result will still fall short of full measure.  
The true garden spirit lies in the heart;  
and the inward beauty is nourished and  
enlarged by the nature beauty without.

Care of Hanging Baskets.

AS A RULE, hanging baskets at the end  
of a California summer are in a deplora-  
ble condition and need rebuilding and re-  
planting, whereas they should be at their  
very best at one year old. It is simply im-  
possible to properly preserve these baskets  
by occasional or even frequent waterings  
on the top. At least once each week the  
baskets should be taken down, soaked for  
at least five minutes in a tub of water, al-  
lowed to drain thoroughly, and then be re-  
placed in their original position, but with  
another side out than the one presented be-  
fore watering.

Be Original in Planting.

FLOWER culture presents so many as-  
pects, provides us with material suitable  
to every kind of soil, condition, and envi-  
ronment, flowers for spring, summer, and  
fall, in unlimited variety, as to make ut-  
terly inexcusable the generally prevalent  
monotony of so-called flower gardening.

Field Grown  
**ROSES**  
Both Budded and On  
Their Own Roots

Our stock comprises all the well  
known varieties as well as many  
"new roses."

If you want one dozen, 100 or  
1000 we can make you attractive  
prices.

All roses carefully packed for  
shipment.

Write Us Today For List and  
Prices.

**Roeding and Wood**  
1611 Nursery Co. Inc.  
E. Washington St. Los Angeles, Cal.

Seeds

Of superior quality. Choice  
Flower, Garden, Tree and  
Palm Seeds.  
Roses, Fruit Trees, Flowering Plants.  
My descriptive catalogue of seeds and  
plants, containing garden calendar for each  
month of the year mailed free.  
Theodore Payne, 345 S. Main st., Los An-  
geles.

For EVERGREEN OAKS and all other  
Trees, Plants and Shrubs  
write to

CLARIMONT NURSERIES, INC.  
Claremont, Cal.

Write for handsome illustrated catalogue.

SOUR ORANGE SEED

Order NOW and we will deliver at any time  
specified. DON'T DELAY as Florida seed  
ripens early and we always receive late  
orders that cannot be filled.

MORRIS & SNOW SEED CO.  
425 South Main Street, Los Angeles, Cal.

Instead of practicing universal imitative-  
ness in the display of tender summer flow-  
ers, we should make original, adaptive  
plantings of those that are hardy and per-  
manent, and this we must do with the  
knowledge that no garden can do justice  
to them all.

Seaweeds as Foods.

WANDERERS along the local beaches  
often stop to admire the beautiful or  
curious forms of plant life thrown out by  
the resistless tide, but few are aware, or  
care to know that some of these weeds are  
esteemed staple articles of food in distant  
parts of our great republic. In Hawaii  
many tons are annually gathered and eaten  
by the natives, also by the Chinese and  
Japanese residents. At low tide great  
numbers of women and children may be  
seen with pails, baskets, and sacks, scrap-  
ing the weeds off the rocks with knives or  
pieces of sharpened iron. Though a few  
species are favorites, more than a score  
are commercially valuable.

**TREES**  
ALL VARIETIES  
EVERY TREE—A TREE

You can safely trust your orders to us for  
citrus and deciduous trees, plants, vines,  
etc.—no matter what the size of your or-  
der, small or large. Our many years of  
experience and the ideal locations of our  
immense nurseries enable us to grow the  
finest stock obtainable anywhere. We guar-  
antee all stock sold to be true to name.  
We can supply your wants complete—ap-  
ples, apricots, almonds, olives, plums, pears,  
peaches, lemons, oranges, pomelos, etc., as  
well as ornamental trees, plants, vines, etc.,  
of every description.  
Send us your list for prices and sugges-  
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TURE"—the fruit growers' guide, should be  
in the hands of every planter. 120 pages.  
Beautifully illustrated. Gives instructions  
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today.

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PROGRESS marks every line  
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marketing of seeds than in any  
other line.

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a leader in the seed trade, and during  
the past year no possible detail of  
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catalogue we have ever issued, which  
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with photographic reproductions, and  
the information is as accurate and  
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can make it.

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planter for their merit and conservative  
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THE  
TUEC



ERNEST McCONNELL, Architect.  
The new building of the L. A. Investment  
Company at Eighth and Broadway, equipped  
with a four-sweeper TUEC STATIONARY  
VACUUM CLEANING SYSTEM. The fol-  
lowing letter is of great interest, giving the  
opinion of an engineer of wide experience:

LOS ANGELES, CAL., Dec. 20, 1912.  
TUEC CO.,  
742 S. Hill St.,  
Los Angeles, Cal.  
Gentlemen:—  
I have been using your sweep-  
er machines for six months in The Los  
Angeles Investment Co.'s new building,  
corner Eighth and Broadway.  
I have used several different makes of  
high vacuum sweepers in the past, but  
would not give the TUEC for any other  
machine I have ever used. Its quiet and  
perfect operation enables me to forget it  
is in the building. We have not spent one  
cent in repair nor has it given one mo-  
ment's trouble.  
One man with the TUEC does a floor  
in one-half the time it used to require with  
the old method high vacuum machine with  
its small tool. The work done by it is most  
satisfactory.  
Thanking you for promptness and  
courtesy shown while installing the ma-  
chine and in showing us how to operate  
same, I remain,  
Very truly yours,  
J. A. McKEEVER,  
Supt. of Eng. of Bldg.

Among other large buildings in Los An-  
geles and vicinity for which Tuecs have re-  
cently been purchased, are the following:  
THE TIMES Building, First and Broadway, 3-  
sweeper plant.  
Jewish Orphans' Home, Huntington Park, 2-  
sweeper.  
Third Church of Christ, Scientist, 724 S. Hope,  
2-sweeper.  
Royal Laundry, Pasadena, 2-sweeper.  
White Star Laundry, 565 Stephenson  
Cordova Hotel, 4th and Figueroa.  
Mt. Wilson Observatory Administration Building,  
Pasadena.  
Pasadena National Bank.  
Union National Bank, Pasadena.  
Boyle Heights High School, 4-sweeper plant.  
Polytechnic High School, Santa Monica, 2 TUECS  
Redondo Grammar School.  
Lincoln School, San Diego, 2-sweeper.  
Elks' Club Building, Pasadena.  
Elks' Club Building, Santa Monica.  
Reynolds' Hotel, Riverside, 2-sweeper.  
Arlington Hotel, Riverside, 2-sweeper.  
New Southern Hotel, San Diego, 2-sweeper.  
Cordova Hotel, San Diego, 2-sweeper.  
Masonic Temple, San Diego, 2-sweeper.

Among the fine RESIDENCES for which TUECS  
are purchased, in LOS ANGELES: W. J. Wash-  
burn, 2209 Harvard Blvd.; F. E. Walsh, 635 Har-  
vard; E. L. Doherty, Chester Place; W. H. Davis,  
Chester Place; S. M. Newman, Kingsley Drive;  
H. J. Isaacs, 481 St. Andrews' Place; Dr. T. S.  
Collins, 2425 W. 23rd St.; Ward Rice, Poinsettia  
and Hollywood; Mrs. Robt. McArthur, Woolsey and  
Pico; M. C. Smith, Ardmore near 6th; F. W. Braun,  
4987 W. 7th; Mrs. Eliza Connelly, 79th and Ver-  
mont; W. E. Keller, 543 Shatto St.; Mrs. S. Sibley,  
6th and Ardmore; Fred Bacon, 242 Occidental;  
S. Dunlap, Ardmore near 6th; F. W. Braun,  
2157 Harvard; Mrs. Yasol Davis, 637 Oxford; J.  
P. Kent, Hollywood Blvd.; John F. Sullivan, Moun-  
tain and Laurel Canyon; W. E. Watkins, Athens-  
on-the-Hill; C. H. Eager, Ingewood; A. J. Board-  
man, Beverly Hills; Mrs. Minerva Hickok, 1088  
Leighton; M. McNaughton, Hollywood; F. H. Ayers,  
508 Oxford.

RESIDENCES in and near PASADENA: Misses  
Culbertson, A. H. Drake, J. H. Henry, Mrs. Ame-  
lia Siebert, all at Oak Knoll; 5 Gates' residences  
in Gates Place, Monterey Road; Mrs. E. M. Neu-  
stadt, C. J. Fox, Altadena; D. B. Dewey, C. A.  
Litchfield, Jos. Joannes, E. N. Wright, Pasadena.  
RESIDENCES in SAN DIEGO: W. A. McIntyre,  
10 TUECS for 10 residences in Burlingame Tract;  
Geo. Burnham, Loma Portal Tract; W. J. Thayer,  
McC. Treat; J. S. Doyle, John Sullivan, Stephen  
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We have a long list of apartment buildings  
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boring cities where TUECS are in use or  
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and also letters from enthusiastic TUEC  
users all over the country. Call or write  
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**Helen Pierce Gray,**  
Who told the Senate yesterday that  
Indians are being murdered to get  
them out of the way.

PLEADS FOR INDIANS.

Woman Cautions Sfr in the Senate  
When She Declares Aborigines Are  
Being Ruthlessly Murdered.

(BY A. P. DAY WHILE TO THE TIMES.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Mrs.  
Helen Pierce Gray created a tumultu-  
ous scene before the Senate Indian  
Affairs Committee today when she  
charged that Indians had been mur-  
dered to get them out of the way,  
that Secretary Fisher and Senator  
Dixon had made statements, "delib-  
erately untrue" and that if she had  
opportunity to produce all her evi-  
dence "Secretary Fisher would be  
connected with one of the most gi-  
gantic steals going on in the United  
States today."

The Secretary and the Senator ob-  
jected vigorously to her being per-  
mitted to make such general charges.  
Members of the committee demanded  
that Mrs. Gray produce her proofs.  
Secretary Fisher agreed to produce  
any evidence in his possession. The  
hearing went over to next week.

DAY'S FOREMO  
MAPPED AND SYMBOLIZED.





# Green Duck Growing, Highly Specialized

By Prof. Frederic H. Stoneburn.

## Gives Good Results. POULTRY RAISING PROFIT- ABLY CONDUCTED.

[While the total annual value of poultry products approaches a billion dollars, it is true that the great bulk of our market supplies come from small flocks kept on numberless farms and in the limited space of city and village home lots. In short, there are comparatively few poultry plants of large capacity which have been in successful and continuous operation for ten or more years.

There is one exception to this general rule. Duck growers have found it possible to develop their establishments to great size, some few of them actually marketing from 50,000 to 75,000 birds per year, as explained in the accompanying article by Prof. Stoneburn.

One of the more recent products of the skill of American breeders is the Columbian Wyandotte, here presented by Mr. Graham. Combining hardiness, satisfactory egg production, excellent table carcasses at all ages and simple beauty of plumage, this variety has become the favorite of a large body of fanciers and owners of home flocks.]

IN VIEW of the fact that there is a practically unlimited demand for poultry products of various kinds at prices which permit of a reasonable profit being made, one would naturally expect to find successful poultrymen developing their plants to very large size. In practice, however, this seldom happens. Poultry farms seldom grow to such size that the details of management are so great as to exceed the ability of the manager to personally supervise them all. And since poultry growing is a business of endless detail, the neglect of which invariably brings disaster, it naturally follows that farms of extremely large capacity seldom exist for any considerable length of time. In fact, there are comparatively few plants in successful operation that carry more than 2000 to 3000 breeding fowls or that annually ship more than that number of market birds. But plants of this capacity are rare, and the greater part of our market poultry products come from the comparatively small flocks kept on general farms and in back yards.

This natural limitation to the size of profitable establishments undoubtedly works to the advantage of the small producer, since it does away with the possibility of competition with huge "poultry factories" operated by men possessing unlimited capital and therefore in a position to effect decided savings in purchasing feed and supplies and in selling the product. Judging from past experience and present conditions, the business will continue to remain largely in the hands of poultrymen operating on a relatively small scale.

However, there is one exception to the above. Exclusive duck farms of large capacity are common, and in many cases the industry has been developed to a point where it may truly be called "big business," with sales amounting to \$50,000 or more per year. On such farms regular manufacturing methods are in vogue, and the work is carried on in the most systematic manner. Under these conditions the proprietor may select his own market, both for the purchase of supplies and the sale of his product, which gives him a big advantage over the small producer, who buys and sells in limited quantities. Further, the cost of production is lowered by the adoption of labor-saving devices and methods which the small producer cannot use to advantage because of the limited extent of his operations.

The reasons underlying the success attending duck growing on an extended scale seem to be about as follows: The adult breeding stock can be kept in relatively large flocks in small yards, year after year, without suffering from the "ground poisoning" which so seriously affects fowls, and makes necessary frequent changes or regular cultivation of the yards. Ducks seldom fight or quarrel among themselves, as

do most other kinds of poultry. Young and old alike seem to be free from the various diseases with which chicken growers must contend, and which cause heavy mortality, especially among the growing chicks. Ducklings are easily hatched and raised artificially, making such rapid growth that they can soon do without heat. In fact, the ducklings are so hardy that one professional duck grower stated that they do not require a fraction of the skillful care demanded by chicks, and that growing great numbers of these is largely a matter of "muscle and feed." While this statement must not be taken literally, it is a fact that raising a given number of ducklings is a much simpler matter than raising an equal number of chickens. This favorable condition permits of the using of much unskilled

labor, and thereby makes a decided difference in the expense account.

Prior to 1885 there were very few ducklings, or "green ducks," offered for sale, though old stock was common, especially in the fall and winter. Most of the market stock came from general farms, where poultry growing was considered a side line.

There was no uniformity in the breeding stock, each farmer keeping for breeders the birds that for one reason or another struck his fancy. These were permitted to range at will and hatch and rear their young, sometimes aided by hens that wanted to raise families. The ducklings were allowed to wander at will, wallowing in mud puddles and eating anything they could find. They grew up strong and vigorous, but also became tough and coarse-grained.

## An Attractive American Breed.

BY LOUIS PAUL GRAHAM.

This is a variety of the famous Wyandotte family, which was originated about 1893 by B. M. Briggs, and named in honor of the Columbian Exposition, then in progress. It was designed to preserve the undeniable beauties of the handsome old Light Brahma's plumage on a fowl of the practical size and possessing the utility qualities demanded by American markets.

It was originated by crossing a White Wyandotte cock on Barred Rock hens, and carefully breeding selected individuals from the resulting progeny. Fanciers adopted the breed, but as the original stock was very light in color, they strengthened it by an infusion of Light Brahma blood. Some crossed White Wyandottes with Rhode Island Reds and produced fowls of similar markings.

These several strains have been bred separately and together and across and back until the Columbian Wyandotte of the present not only is enviable in good Wyandotte shape, but is quite as good in color as the Light Brahma.

It is as yet far from perfect and there is still much to be done by the breeders of the variety. It is worthy of the best efforts of its breeders, for many females have made noteworthy records as layers of large brown eggs.

In common with all the Wyandottes, it is an active, industrious hen, and can be depended upon to produce plenty of eggs at all seasons. Many good flocks and individual egg records have been made, including comparatively heavy winter egg production.

The chicks are hardy, make rapid and vigorous growth and are desirable for market at all ages from broiler size up to and including maturity. At this time the fowls should weigh from 7½ to 8½ pounds for males, and from 5½ to 6½ pounds for females.

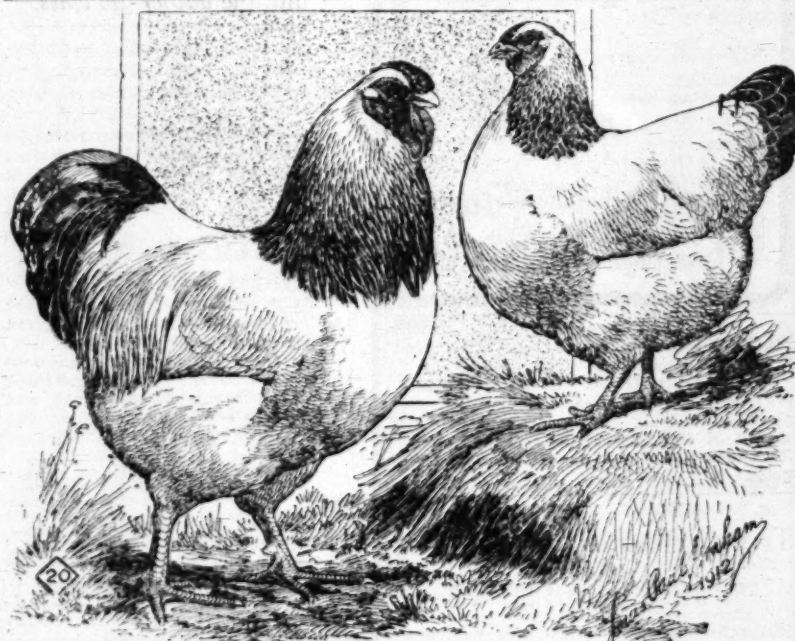
Their breeders claim for them exceeding fine-grained and white flesh and also extraordinary breast development. When dressed they make as equally good appearance as their white cousins; yellow skin, yellow legs and beak and small rosecombs, together with a full, plump carcass, guarantee ready sale to discriminating housewives.

Not much has been done in stocking large poultry plants with Columbian Wyandottes. The breed is not yet bred in sufficiently large numbers for that, but they are steadily increasing in popularity, and the time is not far distant when Columbian Wyandottes will be as widely used for stocking practical farms as are the other famous American breeds of poultry.

This is a splendid subject for the fancier to handle, as are all parti-colored breeds. It is much more difficult to raise a number of "stars" in this than in any solid-colored variety. This, however, should be, and is, interesting work. There is much greater satisfaction and more money obtained in raising a few first-class specimens that will sell at good prices.

For the backyard breeder, Columbian Wyandottes furnish not only the eggs and fowls desired for table use, but interesting work in the breeding of good fowls.

[Copyright, 1912, by the McGuckin-McDevitt Co.]



COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES.

This is the newest of the several varieties of Wyandottes. It was originated about 1893, and possesses the great utility qualities of "laying and weighing," which have made all the other varieties of Wyandottes so popular. Its plumage is the same in color and markings as the famous old Light Brahma, being white with black stripes in hackle, black tail and black flight feathers in the wings. Its legs are yellow and free from feathers, making it a desirable market fowl. The hens are heavy layers of large brown eggs, and some of them have made splendid yearly egg records.

[56]

When the annual fall round-up comes they were sent to market.

But it must be confessed that such was not particularly good to eat, and it did in tenderness and desirability and that it was not much in demand for better trade.

A few farms located near the larger cities in the East were doing something in the line of fine duck production, and the introduction of successful methods of artificial incubation, special duck raising came into existence; and this, together with the adoption of breeds adapted to the work, made possible the extension of the business.

About 1890 a Massachusetts breeder started the "duck boom," and succeeded in interesting a great many persons in the line of poultry keeping. Production increased at a rapid rate much faster than consumption, and prices dropped ruinously low figure. In one way, this was disastrous; but the abundant supply of ducklings at low prices induced many hotel and restaurant-keepers, as well as holders, to test them; and thus the duck was won. For, be it known that a ten-week green duck is most delicious eating; and those who were tempted to use them at the time of low prices have continued to use them at higher prices for their quality.

Since that first memorable boom, prices there have been two or three periods of temporary overproduction, followed by an increased demand. In any period of three or more years, the price has been sufficiently high to make a good profit to such growers as have their plants according to business conditions.

At present, the largest duck quarters are located in New York, particularly on Long Island, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts. It will be observed that they are relatively near the large consuming centers, which is especially necessary for success in this line. The annual output of individual farms varies from 100,000 to 50,000 or 60,000. One large grower is said to market 100,000 per year, usually rather high, though there exists the gross income of these large plants reaches a very high figure.

While most of the existing plants have been established within the last ten or fifteen years, some of them have been in continuous operation for a much longer period of time, though they did not reach such like their present proportions until the methods of artificial incubation and raising had reached a reasonable degree of perfection. It is said that one Long Island plant was established in 1858, the first of its kind in the United States, and that it is true of a Pennsylvania duck farm which was started about 1875, in cases the present owners are reputedly wealthy men.

A visit to a big duck farm is a most interesting experience. Unfortunately, sightseers, many farms will not admit them, since ducklings are adversely affected by the presence of strangers. A duck back to an individual bird would do nothing, but when this is multiplied by tens of thousands the loss resulting from each disturbance becomes a serious one. As a rule, duck farms are located in good stream of water, or adjoining ponds. This is to afford opportunity for the breeding stock to take exercise in their favorite manner. However, ponds are not essential, as has been demonstrated by the success of many large plants. Growing ducks in a waterless place is never given a water supply, and breeders can do without it. Though duck men hold that better fertility is secured when the birds are given opportunity to get into the water, the loss is saved, also, when the birds have access to a stream or pond of fresh water, it is not necessary to carry drinking water to them, which in view of the large consume is no small task.

Houses for the breeding stock are usually simple in construction, consisting of small buildings, colony houses, etc.

When the annual fall round-up comes they were sent to market. But it must be confessed that such was not particularly good to eat, and it did in tenderness and desirability and that it was not much in demand for better trade.

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as a rule, the long house, divided into pens of appropriate size is adopted. Each pen has an adjoining yard, extending out to a stream or pond, where such an arrangement is possible. Yard fences are from twenty-four to thirty inches in height, being ample to restrain the heavy, clumsy birds within bounds.

In the feed house will be found power-driven machines for feed mixing, and other necessary appliances. This building is usually centrally located, as great quantities of feed must be distributed each day; as a rule, the feeding is done from cars run on tracks elevated above the low fences, wet mash being shoveled into troughs below the tracks. In this way one man can quickly give a meal to a very large number of birds.

Duck production usually begins about the middle of the year, and then the real work of the season begins. Hatching is done in incubators exclusively, the period of incubation being twenty-eight days, one week longer than is required to hatch hens' eggs. Small lamp-heated incubators were used until a very few years ago, but the present tendency is to supplant these with larger machines of the mammoth type, some of which have a capacity of 15,000 eggs.

From the incubators the baby ducks are moved to small pens in the long brooder-houses, equipped with hovers heated by water pipes. In a short time they are transferred to cold brooders, and finally to fattening pens, where they remain until ready for market, which, in the case of green ducklings, is at the age of ten weeks. During this time they make very rapid growth, developing much faster than chickens. Owing to the early age at which duck stock is marketed, the duck raiser can "turn his money over" more quickly than the grower of any other market poultry, excepting squabs.

Market ducklings are dry-picked and weighed with heads, feet and entrails unremoved. The feathers are valuable and ready sale, most duck men figuring the income from this source covers the cost of dressing.

Highly-grown ducklings, raised in sanctuaries on sweet, clean food, possess a flavor, unlike that of the old-time duck. They carry a considerable amount of fat, insuring sweetness and tenderness of flesh.

Few farms make a specialty of duck for market, and there are many surplus eggs from breeding flocks which are sold to the large cities for table use. Prices are usually rather high, though there exists the gross income of these large plants reaches a very high figure. While most of the existing plants have been established within the last ten or fifteen years, some of them have been in continuous operation for a much longer period of time, though they did not reach such like their present proportions until the methods of artificial incubation and raising had reached a reasonable degree of perfection. It is said that one Long Island plant was established in 1858, the first of its kind in the United States, and that it is true of a Pennsylvania duck farm which was started about 1875, in cases the present owners are reputedly wealthy men.

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## Your Character

It's here at last which you've waited for, the plain of your life, the road that has led you to this point, and the road that lies ahead of you.

You say that you are a clever, resourceful, you've asked for a to the music of opportunity, make good.

1913 lies before you, the year of these of which you have talking and climb.

If you're sound honest, there isn't among the ninety million, restrain you from you.

We're waiting—certain, mount to your crest, What's that? Then overcome them.

Helen Keller, blind and deaf since infancy, yardstick of degrees, example to shame you.

If your pocket is empty, heart with resolution, will to drive skill, you stand still.

Measure the man, there are few giants among plain matter-of-fact people, no especial gift of God.

One was farm-bred, and taught; here is a crippled, broken-tongued immigrant, To the right and the left, are youths, mere boys, your experience and dexterity balance.

What is the matter, What has held you back, haven't you done more? Your present wage is

Japanese Embalming. In the olden days in Japan, the Japanese were successful in securing a large amount of preservation on which they operated.

The Japan Chronicle draws a case of this nature which has come to light in Kobe, Japan, which are being conducted by the Japanese, included the removal of the graves of the Aoyama family, the rear of the Anyoji temple.

Two graves were opened by the old daimyo who were buried years ago. The graves consisted of cells with large coffins of kosumi containing inner coffins of cedar. When the spaces between the coffins and the wooden coffins were opened, the present were surprised to see that the bodies were in a state of perfect preservation and had all the appearance of the living.

The old Amagasaki lords lay in lifelike freshness, dressed in the esque costume of an earlier day. The valuable personal belongings were found in the graves, including two long women's hair ornaments, boxes of inkstones, gold family seals, etc.

They were interred in temporary graves, the temple compound, pending the completion of permanent graves, which are under construction close by.

The Aoyama family have consigned the personal relics being kept at the temple.

GENERAL BATTEN. Before the war, the Japanese were successful in securing a large amount of preservation on which they operated.

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# The Human Body And the Care and Health of It.

## Timely Health Editorials.

KYNOTE: Nature cures; not the Physician.—Hippocrates.

### Psychics and the Doctor.

Doctors of the present day give more attention than of yore to the individual temperamental differences in their patients, often finding that a course of treatment which would be beneficial in one case would have the opposite effect in another, although the disease might be the same. One patient will respond very quickly to remedial measures, another will respond not at all. Sometimes the doctor will find that notwithstanding the sincere recounting of certain symptoms by the patient, the disease which might be looked for is not present. The doctor has found that he must deal with psychic and mental conditions, as well as the purely physical in treating a disease.

During an epidemic there is little doubt that patients who have not really contracted the disease, and who have a reasonable chance of escaping it, come down with it because of the depressed condition produced by apprehension. For this reason it is best to send the family away temporarily until the disease thought, as well as the actual germs of the disease itself, shall have lost their virulence. A good woman, grown old in her prime, was preparing for her death. There was really no reason why she should die. She had worked very hard in years past, to be sure, and was pretty well worn out. But she had come to a time when she had a chance to recuperate. Instead of trying to do so she was preparing for the end. Every chance visitor heard the story. It was looked upon by the family and friends as a settled fact. And the expected happened.

Depressed emotions have an immediate effect upon the respiration. Breathing becomes shallower, and the regularity of the interchange of gases which takes place in the lungs between the venous blood and the atmospheric air interferes decidedly with the function of the aeration of the blood. Furthermore, to purely emotional causes may be traced other tangible, physical consequences, such as softening and disease of the tissues, arteriosclerosis, and premature senility. Worry, anxiety, grief, or a melancholy habit of thought, if indulged in for any length of time, may be productive of these conditions. There are people, especially women, who find a spell of blues somewhat of a luxury. There seems to be a species of satisfaction and even of enjoyment in its indulgence. But it is a dangerous dissipation—literally a dissipation, inasmuch as all of the bodily functioning drops below normal, appetite is impaired, and headache and lassitude are induced.

### Cheerful Emotions Sanitary.

In a degree equaling that with which the depressing emotions act injuriously to the health, will the cheerful, exhilarating and noble emotions upbuild it. Effects diametrically opposite are produced in the system. While in terror the voice becomes husky, the respiration spasmodic, and the flexor muscles contract, producing shrinkage, pallor and palpitation, courage contracts the extensors, producing expansion and height. The positive qualities of hope and happiness send color to the cheek. The lungs unconsciously draw in deep breaths, and all other functioning is stimulated.

Idleness and too much solitude are productive of morbid conditions in the body. The mind, not having outward direction and occupation, is turned in upon itself and dwells searchingly upon the bodily conditions. Physical labor will not entirely prevent this unless there is a strong ambition for some certain accomplishment in it. Treadmill duties leave the mind only mechanically occupied. Without the healthful stimulation of changing external events and interest in matters and people outside of self, atrophy results. This is indicated by the set expression of the face, the seared, powdery condition of the skin, common to farmers' wives and others who spend much time in silence and solitude. Bodily ailments, at first trifling, are expanded in the mind, and if not actually produced physically in an aggravated form are the cause of some unbalanced phase of mentality.

It is not always possible to be most favorably circumstanced. But it is possible to form a healthful, cheerful habit of thought, and to resist deteriorating and depressing emotions. This each one of us owes to himself, in contributing to the sanitation of his own body.

### Air, Night and Morning.

Night air is not, as many suppose, in itself in any way deleterious. One must breathe at night, and if he is afraid of the night air he has but one alternative, which is to shut himself tightly into a room to sleep, breathing the air therein, which quickly becomes contaminated, over- and over again. He will awaken with a dull feeling in his head, his eyes matted, a flannelly feeling in his mouth. An unpleasant taste will be upon his tongue. Why not? Carbon dioxide has accumulated in the atmosphere of the room and the oxygen has been largely consumed.

On the other hand, let him sleep with the windows wide open, even in the dampest weather, and he will awaken with a sense of well-being. Let him put his cot on the porch or on the roof and the morning will find him enjoying a delicious sensation which he has never before experienced. If the morning is fair, the sun comes up and wraps him in a gradually increasing warmth, which is most agreeable. The pleasant tingling which it imparts is like nothing else in the world. It will be found that even in cold weather, providing the wind is not blowing, some, if not all, of the covers may be thrown down, so that the sun's rays may reach more nearly to the body. It has been found by experiment that the body may become accustomed to a great deal of cold while exposed to the sunlight. But nothing of this kind should be attempted suddenly, without preparation or caution. In the summer time the sun and air bath should be taken every morning, the naked body being exposed to them. It is not difficult to arrange the porch or roof bedroom for privacy, without shutting away the sunlight and the air.

### Pore Excretion Stimulated.

When the air is in movement about the body there is less susceptibility to cold than when it is still, the temperatures being equal. This may seem contradictory in view of the fact that colds so often result from the subject's sitting "in a draft." But it is not really contradictory, because when sitting in a draft the air usually strikes in one certain region of the body, while out-of-doors the air circulates evenly about the body. It is well to sleep without night clothing, but with plenty of bed covers. It is good, too, to spend five minutes of the time, twice a day, in absolute nudity. If you are in the habit of taking a cold bath, followed by vigorous palm rubbing until dry, and until the skin is bright pink, the circulation will be so stimulated that one is able to remain without clothing with perfect comfort for from five to ten minutes. Exercises may be taken during this time to insure the continuance of the warmth. Even after a hot bath, followed by a cold spray and hand rub, the body is warm, and receives gratefully the contact with the air. A woman known to the writer made it a practice every day, while en route, to stand with the full sunlight falling upon her body and the air circulating about her. Without understanding the theory, she was doing the right thing, and she gave to her child a fine body and splendid health. Through the two or three millions of pores of the skin oxygen is absorbed—in comparatively minute quantities, to be sure, but with great benefit to the skin and to the system in general. Excretion through the pores is stimulated by the action of the air, and this always acts favorably upon the kidneys.

### Emotional Derangements.

The deep breather is never found among habitually depressed subjects. His skin is pink, his circulation vigorous, his eyes bright, his mind, as well as his body, active. Digestion, which is very quickly impaired in the depressed subject, because the gastric juices become less active, in the subject of sanguine temperament is as it should be. Pleasant emotions increase the flow of gastric juice. The same effect is also produced on the bowels, so that constipation is often

due to depressing emotions which inhibit the secretions of the intestinal canal. In a sudden, strong emotion, such as fright, the secretions of bile have been known to be suppressed to such an extent as to cause jaundice. In melancholia or depression the same tendency is produced. The skin becomes dark and sallow in color.

Sudden fits of anger have been known to cause apoplexy, paralysis, or sudden death. Anger floods the brain with blood. If the arteries are at all brittle—as they often are in advanced years—the rise in arterial tension may result in the rupture of a blood vessel, and a subsequent hemorrhage into the brain. Habitual attacks of anger hasten the deterioration of the arteries.

Worry, grief, hate, or other disturbing emotions with some subjects cause diarrhoea or vomiting. In any event, allow a disturbing emotion to control you and the entire functioning of the body is thrown out of normal. If this happens periodically and habitually the physical system becomes at length permanently deteriorated.

### Temperature During Sleep.

Excess of bed-clothes and warm, impure air—particularly when contaminated with the combustion of gas, cause disturbance in sleep and lassitude upon waking in the morning. The bed-clothing should be neither more nor less than actually required and the bedroom should be full of cool tonic air. It is a great mistake to retire in a room excessively heated, the heat cooling down during the night. Cold, dead air has an almost unbearable rankness and is much more chilling than cold, fresh air. The circulation of the air itself induces a certain amount of warmth. Furthermore, the alteration of the temperature during the night, while the occupant of the room sleeps, and is unconscious of the necessity of extra covers, causes a lowering of the body's temperature and a consequent loss of vitality.

Whether the chamber be large or small, ventilation is equally a necessity. The only difference between the large and the small chamber is that the good air in the large room may last a little longer than in the other. But the ultimate result is the same.

After preparing entirely for bed, a soft woolen dressing robe and slippers may be donned, the heat turned off and the windows opened wide. After breathing the air deeply into the lungs for a few minutes, the subject is ready to slip between the covers to sleep comfortably until morning.

### For Eye Strain.

When you are compelled to subject your eyes to severe and continued strain it is well to have within easy access some ice, or some very cold water. If the eyes ache and throb, make a little compress of cracked ice and lay it over the eyes. Remove it when the eyes become too cold. There will be a reaction, the blood rushing back to the organs. When this occurs, the compress may be laid on again. If ice is not obtainable, the cold-water treatment, during which time the mind is utterly relaxed, so as to rest the nerves, will return you to your work greatly refreshed. Sometimes the difficulty is centered more in the nerves than in the organs of sight; hence the advisability of the five minutes' rest and relaxation, with the eyes closed.

### Vertical and Horizontal Rays.

An interesting article by Otto Carque states that a person living in rooms eighteen feet above the earth's surface would enjoy better health, other things being equal, than if he lived on the ground floor. This is explained by the fact that except in arid, desert regions, there are emanations from the earth at night time. "In some places where there are marshes and swamps," he writes, "these emanations are deadly to life, as in the case of the Roman Campagna, before it was reclaimed by the planting of eucalyptus trees." He says that there are two distinct effects of rays or projections surrounding the earth, one of these rising in a vertical line to a height of from eighteen to twenty feet, the other, immediately above, enveloping the earth to an unknown height, its flow being in a horizontal plane. The vertical ray of force, he states, is apparently the effect of solar

energy absorbed by the soil or rocks given off as latent energy. Its function is to produce disintegrating effects upon organic matter. The horizontal ray has the power to cause disintegration. This is why some of our remote ancestors slept in trees, he believes. This is why, building a home, doubtless, we place our sleeping chambers on the second floor or higher. That is, it was probably found long ago that this method of sleeping was more conducive to good health. All sounds reasonable.

### Tuberculosis and Windows.

Consumption is not contracted by exposure to cold. Cures are brought about by cold, dry climates. Some doctors admit that the physical strain necessary to meet the requirements is about the final test of stamina and endurance. I have had in my possession quite a while a few letters which I obtained from some of the Marathon runners (the full Marathon course of twenty-six miles.)

An interesting item states that Dr. Reim of Paris has proven that the consumption death-rate is inversely proportional to the number of windows per head. He found the number of windows per head 4.2 and the tuberculosis death-rate per thousand. In another ward the number of windows was 1.8 per head and the death-rate 8.2 per thousand. Persons living in the lower floors were found to be more liable to tuberculosis than those occupying rooms in upper stories. The reason for this is obvious—in the lower rooms there is less fresh air, and the sunlight.

### Moving Air a Regenerator.

In these days of apartments many people must sleep rather close to the ground. Ventilation here cannot be as good as in a house, and sunlight is usually shut out the fact to a tenant the other day the sunlight, during a small part of the day, fell on the wall opposite and was very warm. It was pathetic.

Nevertheless, it is true that in a reasonably healthful climate, not in a swamp miasma, people sleep on the ground in the open not only in safety, but with distinct hygienic gain. It is a true fact of mountain or high hill regions that out camping, have awakened in the morning to find themselves lying on the ground, merged in the water of sudden rain, yet have experienced no ill effects. This leads us back to a previous statement that the system thrives when in contact with the flesh. It stimulates and refreshes.

### Mother's Cooking.

She ne'er took domestic science rather short of style, But she can cook a dinner that would make an Indian smile; Plain old cooking, nothing fancy, honest through and through, And you'll find no shams a-biding, mocking back at you.

She ne'er took domestic science doesn't need the same, She learned hers in a kitchen, knows the little game—Learned it in a country kitchen, best is always made, And she scorns the foolish frippery college cooks parade.

She's a pupil of experience and she is a cook, She doesn't have to follow what's been ten in a book; She knows each little crook and never makes a test, But the cooking she produces is that's ranked as best.

When you've tried all sorts of things you're sick of what they give, When you know the pleasure of eating you only eat to live; You just go until you're hungry, want real food to eat, And you'll bank on mother's cooking, know it can't be beat.

—[Harry M. Dean, in New York Times.]

## "One Man"

Metoo: "It is glorious to possess a giant's strength, but it is cowardly to use it as a giant."

LONG time ago I thought I had said about the last word on the subject of diet—possibly so, for me, but I do not know it all. But one thing I do know (don't reverse that to read—I know but one thing)—and that is, a diet suited to one man may not answer at all for another man in the same profession.

In order to make this clear, I shall present the facts as given by two classes of professionals for both of which you will admit that the physical strain necessary to meet the requirements is about the final test of stamina and endurance. I have had in my possession quite a while a few letters which I obtained from some of the Marathon runners (the full Marathon course of twenty-six miles.)

In order to secure some uniformity in the correspondence I asked each of them the following questions. In giving the answers I quote verbatim et literatim and the "English as she is spoke":

1. Of what did your diet consist in training?  
2. Of what did your breakfast consist in the morning of the race?  
3. How long before starting did you breakfast?

4. Did you eat or drink during the race?  
5. What?  
6. Did you run the full course? If so what was your place in finishing? If not, how far did you run?  
7. What was your condition when finishing?

8. What time did you make?  
FROM I. P. MORRISSEY OF YONKERS, N. Y.  
"I eat everything that is put on our table. I live at home. You can imagine that that is."

"My last race—a twenty-three-mile professional race—in which I defeated Fred of England, I got away with a steady stride. Three hours before starting. Nothing to eat or drink while running. I only used a damp sponge to cool my face."

"I ran the full course and won. I finished in good condition; no blisters, only blistered feet. The twenty-three miles in 2 hours and 45 minutes."

FROM JOHN J. HAYES, NEW YORK CITY.  
"Plenty of plain food—steaks broiled, roast beef, lamb, plenty of eggs, baked potatoes and vegetables. Same breakfast as any morning. Nothing to upset stomach is to use anything it isn't used to. Ran in the afternoon and ate three hours before."

"Never. In case of cramps, drink tea, brandy mixed. In hot weather, eat plain food. Finished second in Marathon in Chicago. Good. Always finish in good condition. Two hours 49 minutes and some seconds."

FROM S. N. MELLAR, YONKERS, N. Y.  
"I have no diet and do not know when I am training. As a rule, I eat eggs before a run. I have been in races that I have ten minutes before, and races seven hours before. Some races I eat and drink and some I have run the full course and have finished in 1:48:43; twenty-five miles 1:44:38; twenty-six miles, 2:47:18."

"I have been in all kinds of condition, but always able to take care of myself. I have made all kinds of time—fifteen miles 1:48:43; twenty-five miles 1:44:38; twenty-six miles, 2:47:18."







*By Genevieve Farnell-Bond.*

*By Genevieve Farnell-Bond.*

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# Progress, Personals, Points and Poetry.

## MEN AND WOMEN.

**ALBERT BARNES ANDERSON** of the Federal Court of the district in Indianapolis, who tried the forty defendants charged with transporting and storing high explosives, was able to transport them to the United States, thirty-eight of them, and made for himself an imperishable name in the annals of jurisprudence. The success of the defense lawyers attempted to transport the defendants to the United States, thirty-eight of them, and made for himself an imperishable name in the annals of jurisprudence. The success of the defense lawyers attempted to transport the defendants to the United States, thirty-eight of them, and made for himself an imperishable name in the annals of jurisprudence.

## INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS.

**A** YEAR ago in this department of the Illustrated Weekly in reconstructed form was put forth this column on Industrial Progress as one of its features. The hope was there held out to all readers of the magazine that the year 1912 would prove a record-breaker in every forward movement in every branch of material activity.

to 43,585 cars, and that of the year just closed to 36,283 cars. The crop of the current season is put at 36,000 cars of oranges and 8000 of lemons.

real estate was bought for \$2000, and a house built upon it cost \$2500, but in 1903 lot and improvements were offered, with no takers, at \$2000.

**Noon.**  
Hot waves of ancient waters drone  
Against the shore ancestral hate.  
Their dull, relentless monotone  
Is as the very voice of fate.  
  
What madness kindles in my head,  
What God lays violent hands on me,  
That the high sun is perfect dread,  
And perfect terror the flat sea?  
  
The blazing noon is like a load  
Insufferable, too hard to bear.  
O wild and cruel and occult God,  
Have mercy on thy worshiper!  
—[From "Flagons and Apples," by John Robinson Jeffers.

**Los Angeles Hibernian Savings Bank**  
5% Interest paid on term savings deposits.  
A general banking business transacted.  
**MAKE CORSETS AT HOME**  
Easily and quickly learned. Ideal vocation for women. Profitable, fascinating art. EARN \$18 TO \$40 A WEEK. Book for 2c stamp. SIMPLEX CORSET COLLEGE, 727 Market Street, San Francisco.

## Life's Struggle is Sufficient Without Struggling With The Effects of Wrong Foods

**G. H. BRINKLER, Food Expert.**  
During the past twenty years I have watched the effects on elderly people of eating vital, nerve-feeding foods (lean meat, poultry, game, fish, whites of eggs and curdled custard) with very little starchy or non-vital foods. In each case the result was increased activity in business or in the home. The senses became more alert, the eyes strong and clear.

**How to Judge a Man by the Food He Eats**  
No one who eats chiefly a starch diet can be mentally active for long. Brain workers must eat plenty of lean, tender meat, fresh vegetables and juicy fruits, or their alertness decreases and they become dull and sluggish.

**Health is a DUTY**  
To be in good health is a duty you owe to yourself, your employer, your associates. I have proved absolutely that organic diseases are the result of wrong eating—and can be corrected by a proper or **Brainy Diet**. One dropsical consultant lost 18 pounds of overweight the first week and returned to business.

In 8 Parts and 32  
**Tim**  
For Liberty under Law, Equity  
PRICE

**Helen Pierce Gray,**  
Who told the Senate yesterday that Indians are being murdered to get them out of the way.

**PLEADS FOR INDIANS.**  
Woman Causes Stir in the Senate When She Declares Aborigines Are Being Ruthlessly Murdered.  
WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Mrs. Helen Pierce Gray created a tumultuous scene before the Senate Indian Affairs Committee today when she charged that Indians had been murdered to get them out of the way that Secretary Fisher and Senator Dixon had made statements, "deliberately untrue" and that if she had the opportunity to produce all her evidence "Secretary Fisher would be connected with one of the most gigantic steals going on in the United States today."

**DAY'S FOREMAN**  
MAPPED AND SYMBOLIZED.  
A map showing various locations and symbols, likely related to the "Day's Foreman" advertisement.

VEINS  
Cook Book  
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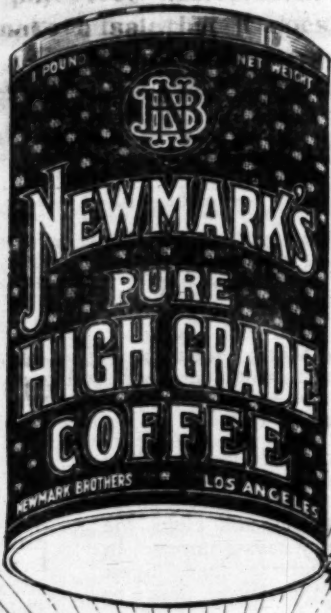
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-BIS-BIS—the Biscuit Wafer—is adapted for every occasion.  
-Dainty in shape, dainty in taste, and made from the best materials possible to buy.  
-Packed fresh in dust proof, sanitary packages—and they're fresh when they reach your table.  
-Now that you're a Californian, ask for this California made cracker—you can get it so much fresher—and after the first taste you'll have to admit that a cracker could not be better.

BISHOP & COMPANY of California

## The Delights of Southern... California ..



-sunshine  
and Newmark's  
Pure Coffee

## Misrepresentation

Never pays. To misrepresent an article may make a sale but it does not gain a customer. The fact that there are in Los Angeles and vicinity

## Over 11,000 Holmes Patent Disappearing Beds

In use proves that they are exactly as represented:

The Best Ventilated Bed  
The Best Bed for the Least Money  
The Cleanest and Most Sanitary Bed  
The Greatest Economizer of Space

We guarantee everything we make.

Holmes Disappearing  
Bed Exhibit  
Ground Floor—  
Pacific Electric Building  
618 S. MAIN STREET

SUNDAY MORNING, JANUARY 12

## HEIRESS KIDNAPED.

Abductors Employ the Taxicab.

Thrilling Ride of Beautiful Maid Through Streets of Allentown, Pa.

Her Head Wrapped in a Thick Blanket to Stifle Her Cries.

Overtaken by Police, Girl Is Rescued and Two Men Are Arrested.

(BY FEDERAL (WIRELESS) LINE TO THE TIMES.)

ALLENTOWN (Pa.) Jan. 11.—[Special Dispatch.] Prospective heiress of a fortune valued at more than a million dollars, Miss Anna Strake, daughter of Reuben Strake, a retired business man of this city, was kidnapped late this afternoon at her home on West Walnut street, a fashionable residence section.

She was forced by her two abductors into a waiting taxicab where her arms were pinioned, her head thrust into a blanket and then a thrilling ride through the streets of the city, the trip ending on Centre square, where the automobile ran into the soldiers' monument when the girl was rescued and the abductors arrested.

KIDNAPERS IDENTIFIED.  
At the police station the kidnapers were identified as Samuel Sinclair, Supervising Inspector of State Highway, with headquarters in this city, and Walter Starr, a senior at Lehigh University, South Bethlehem. Both were committed to jail in de-

fault of \$3000 taken to her home condition as the rescue.

Miss Strake is 21, a leader of the exclusive society people in Allentown, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, a member of the Y. W. C. A. and of the Allentown Club. She is an accomplished pianist and a talented singer. The kidnapping is believed to be due to a desire for the money.

LOVE AFFAIR.  
Sinclair is 30 years of age, a prominent figure at Kanawha square, Pa., and a former football player.

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	97. Credits on Hand.		
	98. Credits on Hand.		
	99. Credits on Hand.		
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